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ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Is Urged to Drop Tariffs

Hutchins Pushes World Trade

Italy Won't Give Up Croatians

Power Body Challenges TVA

Chicago Sees Insull Acquitted

Byrd Finds and Annexes Land

THE United States Government is called upon by the imposing Commission of Inquiry to reverse swiftly the trend toward economic isolation. The voluminous report is made "directly to the American people," but its facts and conclusions drawn from long study by Dr. Robert M. Hutchins of the University of Chicago and his eminent associates are of importance throughout the world. Upset international trade is found at the bottom of most economic and political woes. "For over a century the interdependence of all nations in the exchange of goods and services has been weaving the world into a seamless web." This reality has not been obscured but only made more evident by post-war years. The struggle of the nations for markets and worry over raw material sources are given the most serious blame—These have created insecurity and have led to the race for arms.

¶ The Hutchins Commission, while making six major proposals to aid world recovery by internal action, emphasizes the bearing of trade relations by drastic recommendations. These urge that tariffs be lowered with proper safeguards and removed entirely whefever unemployment would not be increased. In instances where tariff removal would stimulate international trade and involve only a small increase in unemployment, the Government is asked to drop the tariff and provide a dismissal wage for the labor thus affected. The findings of the commission, painstaking and authoritative, will be studied eagerly in many countries and will help them in heeding what is really a world call of the commission—To remove impediments to world commerce by "rapid and dramatic action."

¶ Italy refuses France's request for the extradition of Dr. Ante Pavelich, alleged Croatian terrorist leader, and Egon Kvaternik. Thus the investigation into the assassination of King Alexander and Louis Barthou is impeded. France has often refused Italy's request for the return of political refugees, and the action of the Turin court was not unexpected. But the moment of its coming is unfortunate—It puts Italy in the light of taking another slap at Yugoslavia.

¶ President Roosevelt's power undertaking as embodied in the Tennessee Valley Authority is branded as illegal. The Edison Electric Institute, comprising 80 per cent of the American electric power interests, throws down the gauge to the Chief Executive. Newton D. Baker, one-time Democratic Secretary of War, and James M. Beck, former Solicitor General, as attorneys for the institute, find the TVA project "palpably unconstitutional." A test court case is to be brought. The utilities officials announce their motive—They are acting on behalf of millions of investors whose interests are menaced.

¶ Germany feels important changes being brought about in its religious and military affairs. The waning of Reich Bishop Ludwig Müller's power is seen when authorities confiscate the current issue of his weekly paper. It directed the German Christians to do everything to obtain their ends and called on the Minister of Propaganda to prohibit public meetings of the church opposition. Bishop Müller is said to have been advised his decrees are illegal. Both the Storm Troops and the Schutz Stauffel are being reduced—Berlin appears to be giving more consideration to other nations' opinions.

¶ Chicago sees Samuel Insull, former utilities magnate, and his 16 co-defendants acquitted in the $100,000,000 mail fraud trial. The jury deliberates two hours at the end of the lively eight weeks' hearing. U. S. District Attorney Dwight H. Green withholds decision on whether Insull will be tried on the other indictments. The verdict means the jury blames the general collapse more than the acts of the Insull company for the downfall of the huge investment enterprise. Jubilant Samuel Insull smiles through showers of congratulations—"This," he says, "is the beginning of my vindication."

¶ Japan sees Finance Minister Fujii resign in ill-health after losing his fight against the huge military budget. France hears Edouard Herriot urge close co-operation with Russia, "directed at no one," but to insure peace. Little America sees Admiral Byrd discover much land he had thought was water and claim it for the United States. New York sees society compromise its row with the professional models: for each debutante entering a fashion show one professional model gets a job—Thus discovery and social justice keep pace with war threats and the wistful world rocks along.

League Tries Delay to Cool Balkan Fires

Yugoslavia's Complaint Purposely Kept Off Council Floor

Italy Backs Hungary

Geneva hopes to avert trouble between Yugoslavia and Hungary over the Marseilles assassinations by postponements of the consideration by the Council of the Yugoslavian dossier on the subject, on the theory that every day's delay will help the angry passions to cool.

As one step in its defense, Hungary has demanded that Dr. Benes resign as Council President because his other connections prejudice his attitude.

Yugoslavia promises its specific charges tomorrow, although there are League leaders who want to postpone the consideration still longer.

Meantime the situation is not exactly helped by Italy's refusal to give up Pavelich and Kvaternik, under arrest in Ialy as suspects. This is the second blow Italy has delivered at Yugoslavia in 48 hours, the other being the announcement that Italy will make common cause with Hungary and Austria in answering the Yugoslavian charges before the League.

At Janka Puszta in Hungary, Croatian political emigrants guard their tongues when questioned by a Monitor correspondent, who finds traces of a mysterious Emil Horváth said to have rented the lonely farm as a terriorist lair.

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Nov. 26—The week's delay in convocation of the League Council, which is being hotly protested by inconvenienced delegates, is due to a number of causes. While it is true that the Saar negotiations are not completed, it is also thought that postponement will enable the Yugoslav outburst against Hungary and Hungary's vigorous reply to be reduced to harmless proportions.

After conversations with spokesmen on both sides, the Monitor has the impression that nobody really wishes to push the Yugoslav-Hungarian matter, but everybody is afraid of taking a step which would look like retreat. General opinion is growing that Hungary, whatever its attitude toward political refugees, cannot be held responsible for the crime which arose out of the Croatian dislike of Serbian rule. Nor can Hungary be condemned singly when nearly every European country harbors disaffected foreigners. It is argued therefore that new regulations should be framed applying to all countries for the treatment of foreigners. That would remove the invidiousness of the present action of the Little Entente.

It has become evident that European diplomacy will be greatly affected. There had been hopes of a Franco-Italian understanding, followed by an Italian understanding with the Little Entente. The French Foreign Minister, Pierre Laval, was to have gone to Rome, and if he had succeeded there, the Czechoslovakian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Eduard Beneš, would have followed him. But one condition was that Italy and Yugoslavia should be friends. With Italy standing by Hun-

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Mayors Scan Vast Housing Plan

Voters Make Town for a Day

Big Cities Costly to Citizens

Today in Greater Boston

And a Few Other Points in New England

Vast Housing Plan

Massachusetts has before it today one of the most sweeping, specific and drastic housing proposals yet made. Its author is Gov.-Elect James M. Curley. It involves the expenditure of $100,000,000 by the Federal Government in the Bay State for houses to be built on land donated by the cities. In its essence the plan envisages an outright Government rehousing project on, perhaps, as vast a scale as has ever been attempted.

Into conference today went Mayor Mansfield with nine other mayors and three selectmen to consider this mammoth plan. Mr. Curley's plan was presented to a conference of the mayors at the Parker House Saturday; today's meeting represents the rapid follow-up on the proposal.

Practically no definite support was elicited except from Mayor Frederic L. MacDonald of Waltham, who said his city was prepared to donate 40 acres of land immediately. Mayor Mansfield, however, firmly, yet without animus, opposed the plan, practically eliminating Boston from the program.

Legal barriers were outlined by the Mayor; solemnly he told his audience that land is held in trust by cities for their citizens, that it could not be taken as proposed by Mr. Curley without additional legislation, that waiting for such legislation would defeat Mr. Curley's desire for speed.

At the close of the mayor's committee meeting a telegram was made public which was expected to cause quite a flurry of excitement throughout the State. The wire went to every Massachusetts city and asked, "How much more of Public Works projects could you put through, if the Federal Government contributed half, instead of the present 30 per cent?"

The PWA, it was said, is considering such an increase in the percentage of its contributions, as a part of its expanded program.

At the same time, the mayors' committee carried the dispute over the Curley housing proposals back to the city governments. The same telegram asked each mayor to give facts and opinions on the need of his city for housing. And it asked whether slum clearance or housing on new land was preferable.

Immediate replies were requested. As soon as they come in, the committee will take a position on the Curley program.

With his housing program etched in generous outline, Mr. Curley turned to the question of demobilizing Boston's unemployed. Four projects to cost $15,000,000, to re-employ 4500 workers were cited. Upon examination two of these projects were very much like those Mr. Curley consistently took from his mayoral hat without success.

The four projects were:

1. Extension of the Boylston Street Subway up Huntington Avenue to the Opera House, to cost $5,000,000, to employ 2500 men.
2. Construction of trunk sewerage system to Fort Point from Massachusetts Avenue, to cost $4,000,000, to employ 1000 men.
3. Erection of a new Suffolk County court house, to cost $5,000,000, to employ 500 men.
4. Improvement of the South Boston Strandway, to cost $1,000,000, to employ 500 men.

Governor Ely made a flank attack

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President Gains Closer Agreement On Housing Plans

Federal Participation to Be Limited to Those Unable to Borrow

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26—A closer understanding of the Government's housing policy of the future was reached over the week-end with the intervention of President Roosevelt by long-distance telephone from Warm Springs.

There is general agreement now that the Government's participation in housing construction will be limited to that section of the population which has no borrowing power and that a co-ordinator will undertake the job of defining the exact fields in which the Public Works Administration and the Federal Housing Administration can operate without competing with each other.

Since the conflicting statements last week of Harold L. Ickes, PWA

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President Maps His Program For Social Security

Confers With Leaders on Course—Firm on Relief and Limited Budget

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., Nov. 26 (AP)—President Roosevelt mapped out a legislative program today in conference with Senators Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, floor pilot, and Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, finance chairman, pointing to a quick session centered on social security for the future.

In his first talks with the congressional chieftains the President also emphasized strict budget limitations providing for general relief, but very definitely believed to be against the proposed $2,000,000,000 outlay for payment of the soldier bonus.

Mr. Roosevelt in the past has insisted that extra expenditures be met by added taxes to pay the way, aside from the extraordinary relief funds, and there was every reason to believe that today he laid down this stipulation for the bonus payment should it be voted.

Shy of Increasing Taxes

Administration leaders have been cold to a revenue increasing bill at the forthcoming session, although they have indicated necessity for continuing some of the temporary taxes soon to expire.

In calling in Senate leaders first, the President showed a wariness to be involved in the House fight for Speaker, and this might be indicated through talks alone with any of the several candidates.

His conference today with Senators Robinson and Harrison also was believed to show a determination to keep a careful eye on the financial side of the forthcoming congressional meeting.

Slightly cooler weather forced Mr. Roosevelt to don a light overcoat yesterday as he took one of his daily rides, driving his own car, stopping here and there to talk with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Edsel Ford Guests

Mr. and Mrs. Edsel Ford, of Detroit, again were guests yesterday at the "little White House." Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell, Under Secretary of Agriculture, and intimate adviser of the President, remained here over the week-end visiting with the Chief Executive.

The President will resume his business parleys this week. Rudolph Hecht, new president of the American Bankers Association, and Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper will call. Eugene Black, governor of the Atlanta Federal Reserve Bank, and special liaison officer between the Government and the banks, reported last night to the President increasing co-operation by the banks with the effort to expand credit.

James Moffett, federal housing administrator, who had a conflict of opinion last week with Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, will be a caller here this week. James A. Farley, Postmaster General and chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and Frank C. Walker of New York will be visitors before the President packs up a week hence for the departure to Washington.

Croats Rent Hungarian Farm Believed Camp of Terrorists

Following the assassination in Marseilles of King Alexander of Yugoslavia and Louis Barthou of France, the news spread quickly that at Janka Puszta in Hungary, close to the Yugoslav frontier, there was a camp where Croat terrorists were trained and bombs manufactured in all secrecy. The following article describes the results of an investigation made on the spot by a Monitor correspondent.

JANKA PUSZTA, Hungary—Peasant women in forlorn parts of the world are proverbially talkative, and this one was no exception. In a few minutes she was immersed in the subject of alleged training camps at Janka Puszta for Croatian terrorists said to be responsible for King Alexander's assassination.

"Croatians?" she asked. "You mean the emigrants? But naturally they were here. Coming and going always. They worked on the fields rented by Emil Horváth, who came very often to see them. They raised pigs and did the usual farm jobs very well. Most of them went away in the spring, but the last of them left only a few days ago. And they even left a carload of oats here to be sold."

Janka Puszta is a small farm, part of a large estate owned by the Szajabalyi family. Until Oct. 1 it was rented to Mr. Horváth. On the farm's 100 acres are six long, low whitewashed houses and a distillery.

Croatian Deserters

Asked by the Monitor correspondent whether there were any Croatians living on the farm, some of the men working around replied, all in the same manner, that they had been there a month, a year and 15 years, respectively, but had never seen a Croatian there. It was apparent that they had all been told to tell the same tale.

There was nothing for it but to return to Belezna, the nearest village, where the question was again put to some of the villagers: "Do you know anything about the Croatians in Janka Puszta?"

"The emigrants, you mean? Of course we do. They are now in Baza Major."

The same answer was also received in Surd, with the additional information that there were several Croatians there, too—so-called deserters who threw their arms away at the near-by Serbo-Hungarian frontier, and were now doing odd jobs in the Hungarian villages in exchange for their keep. They also have permission to stay three months, with a possible extension for good behavior.

Baza Major, or Baza Farm, is hidden in a valley in a deserted spot and consists of five or six tumbledown houses. Conversation was started with the man who turned out to be the boss. He called himself Ferdinand Mulat, apparently a fictitious name. He did not seem too pleased with the unexpected visit. At his belt was a revolver case.

"A revolver? That's rather unusual, isn't it?"

"This is a forlorn place, and it's safer so."

"But, you must have a permit for that in Hungary. Have you one?"

"Oh, you know how it is. . ." was the vague reply.

"Are you and your companions

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New England Textiles Seek Wage Balance

Adjustment to Southern Rates Vital, Mills Say, to Their Operation

Remedy Is Sought

A strong bid by aroused New England cotton manufacturers to reduce the wide wage gaps between North and South, was made known today.

With many mills faced by the choice of liquidating, moving from New England, or coming to terms with the employers of cheaper southern labor, an exhaustive study of existing wages was today before the industry, as preliminary to a new wage agreement.

A majority of the cotton textile industry, through its trade associations, was said to support the investigation. From all parts of New England, recurrent threats of liquidation and cases of mills moving out of the region, were said to have forced the issue.

A group of leading executives, who did not wish to be quoted as yet, said that unless the North and South get together within a short period of time, the outlook for a wave of failures is pessimistic in the extreme.

Big Spread Shown

Investigations, it was said, disclosed spreads as high as $8 and $10 between the wages paid for identical jobs in the two competing regions. A more typical example was cited, showing the rates paid to weavers on a certain type of loom. In certain mills, they range from $13 to $15.50 in the South, where northern workers are paid from $16.50 to $21.

The plan, said to be favored by a majority of New England manufacturers, calls for a minimum wage in each of several classes of workers, to replace the single minimum for all workers which exists under the NRA code.

South to Resist

"Southern manufacturers are already lining up to resist this plan," said a prominent manufacturer. "But one of our strongest arguments comes from this fact: that many southern mills are today paying wages close to those in the North—and these are the most successful."

This manufacturer today said that the survival of a substantial part of New England's textile industry was at stake, so serious is the impact of cheap labor competition.

Would Compose Difference

The proposed agreement between North and South would compose the differences in those higher-wage brackets, where most of the disparities exist today. Under the NRA, only a minimum wage for the lowest scale of workers is provided, with a differential of $1 between North and South. This, according to reliable sources, is 98 per cent enforced and lived up to. But minimum wages are now suggested by the North for all classes of labor.

As compensation for the southern mills, the plan calls for repeal of the processing tax on cotton. This the industry has consistently favored, and now it sees one more argument for recommending it to the Administration. If the tax were lifted, the new wage scales could be maintained by southern mills with no loss, and perhaps even a net gain.

Means Closed Business

Said one prominent manufacturer, speaking of the record:

"Unless these agreements are brought about, I shall be compelled to wind up several mills under my control in the not too distant future."

Another official called for caution. "Not all the troubles of the New England manufacturer are due to this one matter of wages. Do not be misled on this point. Questions of processing tax and strikes are involved, and a number of other complexities. I do admit, however," he said, "that wage differentials are a large contributing cause."

Despite this word of caution, it became evident today that the in-

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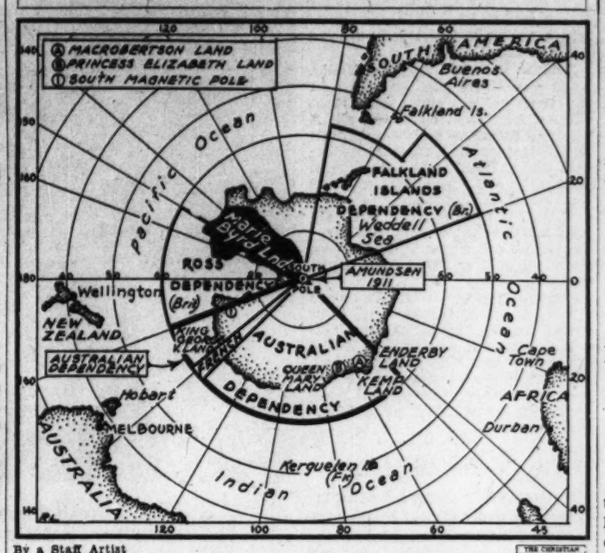
Stars and Stripes Wave Over New Land



By a Staff Artist

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Admiral Byrd's Latest Discovery

The Portion of Marie Byrd Land Within the Inner Circle Above Has Been Established as Land Where It Was Believed to Be Part of a Strait Dividing the Antarctic Continent.

Byrd Claims Antarctic Area Size of Texas for America, Finding Strait Nonexistent

Flight Made After Decision to Stay on Ground Establishes That Marie Byrd Land Runs From Coast Unbrokenly to Pole

LITTLE AMERICA, Antarctica, Nov. 26—(via Mackay Radio—Delayed) (AP)—A section of land almost as large as Texas was claimed for the United States yesterday by Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd as a result of discoveries in Antarctica.

A huge stretch of ice-covered Antarctic wastes, which previously had been considered to be over water, was said by Admiral Byrd to be land. He made his announcement in a radio message to President Roosevelt following a flight east into Marie Byrd Land.

He brought back with him conclusive evidence that Marie Byrd Land runs in an unbroken line from the Antarctic coast to the South Pole and that a transarctic strait does not exist. He declared it is all land, "overwhelmed by ice, to be sure, but land, anyhow."

The result of the seven-hour flight, together with observations made on Nov. 16, 18 and 22, was to reverse the preliminary observations of Nov. 15, when Admiral Byrd found a sea level depression apparently running east, which led him to believe a long-sought transcontinental strait lay beneath the ice sheet.

He had concluded that the elevated land masses of Marie Byrd Land constituted, if not a separate continent, at least an isolated island of epicontinental dimensions.

Friday's flight, through the gap of unexplored area falling between the previous flight tracks, proved the strait was more apparent than real, and that not far east of this depression the plateau curved around and flowed to the south so that no such passage could exist.

The explorer took off at 5:16 p. m. Friday and landed here at 12:10 a. m. Saturday. With Admiral Byrd were Chief Pilot Harold June, Co-Pilot William Bowlin, Navigator Kenneth Rawson, and Radio Operator Carl Petersen.

The party landed 180 nautical miles southeast by east of here. Marie Byrd Land, as claimed by Admiral Byrd, rises east of the 150th Meridian, which makes the western margin of the British claims in the Ross Dependency its coastal front.

It is a high land, possessing in the Edsel Ford range a splendid coastal escarpment with a high ice plateau the summit of which is known to be as high as 4300 feet, rolling eastward into the unknown.

It also showed that Marie Byrd Land merged with the plateau disclosed in the flight of Nov. 22 which rises toward the eastern prolongation of the Queen Maud Range simultaneously discovered.

The Admiral had decided previously not to fly again, but when Friday's start was being prepared, he appeared dressed in furs and ready to go, saying: "I want to see that area again."

Upon his return, Admiral Byrd expressed gratification that he had made the trip, and cheerfully reversed his conclusions regarding the strait. He expressed certainty that the problem is at last solved and that there is no water passage east of the 150th Meridian, from the 75th Parallel to the pole, a stretch of 1000 miles.

Japanese Finance Minister Resigns Over Budget Fight

TOKYO, Nov. 26 (AP)—Sanenobu Fujii, Minister of Finance, after futile efforts to prevent large increases in military appropriations, resigned today, on the grounds of ill-health.

During the recent disputes over the budgets, militarists vigorously denounced Mr. Fujii, and vernacular newspapers reported Minister of War Senuro Hayashi demanded that Premier Okada replace the Finance Minister.

Mr. Fujii was loser in the lengthy "battle of the budget" last Friday when the Cabinet voted large increases in army and navy funds at the insistence of militarists. The Finance Minister sought to hold the budget for the 1935-36 fiscal year at the same figure as the preceding one.

New Hampshire Aid Reaches $30,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 26—The Federal Government has put more than $30,000,000 into circulation in New Hampshire since May, 1933, John Pearson, director of the New Hampshire Foundation, a private finding organization, has just disclosed.

"These efforts at recovery," he says, "all need to be considered in thinking about relief needs. How much greater do you think local relief requirements would have been if federal action had not been taken? On the other hand, the ultimate cost should not be overlooked. Based on our share of the national wealth, New Hampshire's share of the $27,000,000,000 federal debt is about $400,000,000. The State debt of $14,000,000, which has given concern to some people, seems like small change in comparison.

"The relief problem is greatest in the Laconia, Berlin, Manchester and Nashua areas and certain towns of Carroll County. One-half of all the money spent on relief under Bill 417 was spent in the above four cities, though they make up less than one-third of the population and taxable wealth of the State."

Parks in North Carolina Planned by State Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—A state system of 10 parks is planned by North Carolina, it was announced here by R. Bruce Etheridge, director of the Department of Conservation and Development. These parks include three already under development, three to be located in the extreme eastern section of the state and four in the industrial Piedmont area.

"Not only does the Conservation Department hope to obtain these tracts for the preservation of scenic attractions and recreational facilities," said Mr. Etheridge, "but it plans also to seek their development through aid from various Federal agencies interested in such projects."

Temple to Mithras Unearthed; Recalls Rival to Christianity

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 26 (AP)—The discovery in Dura, "the Pompeii of the Euphrates," of a temple dedicated to the Persian god, Mithras, most important deity of the Roman Army, was announced Saturday by Yale University, which with the French Academy is excavating the ancient city.

The seventh year of excavating Dura also brought to light a Roman temple to Zeus and a temple to the Phoenician god, Adonis, and his consort, Astarte, the first discovered temples of these deities.

A head of Astarte, the goddess of love, with two doves on her shoulders, was discovered in its ruins.

Dr. Michael I. Rostovtzeff, Sterling professor of ancient history and classical archaeology, said the importance of the discovery of the sanctuary of Mithras cannot be exaggerated. He continued:

"Mithras was the greatest of the rivals of Christ in the third century A. D. In his pointed manner, the great E. Renan once said that were Christianity prevented from spreading, the religion of the modern world would be that of Mithras."

The Temple of Mithras was found excellently preserved, Dr. Rostovtzeff, one of the research directors of the expedition, said.

It is decorated with two bas-reliefs depicting the great exploits of Mithras, Zoroaster and Osthenes, and a picture of Mithras hunting the wild animals of the Iranian forests.

The room for the congregation contained two of the usual lying benches from which members of the congregation—Roman soldiers of the garrison of Dura—partook of the sacred meals and witnessed the sacred ceremonies performed by the Magi.

Methods of ancient warfare used between the Persians and the Romans, together with armor and weapons, also were brought to light.

The ruins of Dura, in what is now Syria, mark the outlying post of Greco-Roman civilization, which existed from 280 B. C. to 256 A. D.

The city was first a Macedonian colony of Alexander's General, Nicanor, and received its Greek culture on a basis of Semitic population attracted from the desert to the security of the walls.

It was a melting pot of religions, with Babylonian, Syrian, Persian, Arabian, Greek, Roman and Christian religious edifices being built there.

Utilities Fight Steers Toward Supreme Court

Power Industry to Seek Constitutionality Test of TVA

Get Expert Opinion

Move Comes Coincident With Federal Report of Subversive School Propaganda

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26—When the "Insull empire" was at its height and one President after another turned frosty looks on proposals to run Muscle Shoals with government funds, the public utilities of America—according to the Federal Trade Commission's reports to the Senate—devised and launched a campaign of publicity in the schools, designed to justify the utility investment structure as then constituted as against municipal ownership.

Today, the Insull empire has crashed; over the week-end Samuel Insull has been acquitted of the direct charge of fraud, after two years' effort to fight off trial; the Trade Commission issues its six-year study of the utility school propaganda campaign, while in New York the first clear-cut challenge of the constitutionality of the Rooseveltian Tennessee Valley authority is flung down by Thomas N. McCarter, president of Edison Electric Institute.

Battle Lines Indicated

Taken together, all these facts emphasize the contest that is now going on between the Roosevelt Administration and the power industry, while at the same time indicating the lines of attack which either party is likely to follow as the struggle unfolds.

Mr. Roosevelt undoubtedly hopes to gain by thus bringing to light, in report after report, the results of the findings of the Federal Trade Commission inquiry, and by the manifest weakness of the old power set-up as indicated by the Insull collapse.

On the other hand, the public utilities are making the most of their position before the law, with that contest action indicating a clear-cut case for the Supreme Court over the validity of the great Tennessee Valley experiment.

Not Lawful, Experts Say

Expert legal opinion has been secured from Newton D. Baker and James M. Beck, Mr. McCarter announces, that the TVA experiment is unconstitutional.

This follows announcement by President Roosevelt on his southern tour that what was being done in the Tennessee Valley would soon be duplicated in "every state." The gauntlet was flung down and promptly accepted.

The fact that Mr. Baker, although a Democrat, has been distinctly cool to the New Deal, while Mr. Beck, a stanch Republican, has been actively hostile to it, does not matter in the present circumstances. A big court fight is in prospect and the public utilities are ready to make a last-ditch fight as the New Deal plows implacably through the old traditions of private ownership and control in utility operation.

St. Lawrence News Doubted

One other item fits into the day's public utility news: announcement by Senator J. Hamilton Lewis (D) of Illinois, that changes are complete in the revised St. Lawrence waterway treaty, which will permit the Senate to raise the necessary two-thirds vote to launch this huge new canal-power project. The Lewis prediction, however, is taken with a grain of salt in informed circles, which recognize the difficulties still in the way of ratification.

So far as the report on public utility propaganda in schools is concerned, it is a recapitulation of the nation-wide campaign which cost some $1,312,264, and which sought, declares the Federal Trade Commission, "to mold the thoughts and beliefs of the present and future generations in conformity with the utility interests."

Thus, while the "Insull Empire" was secretly tottering, an Illinois committee of the National Electric Light Association was investigating school textbooks, and rating as "very bad" a study by William L. Nida, River Forest, Ill., superintendent of schools, who made such assertions as, "the reason why street car companies in some cities cannot reduce fares is because the company has 'watered the stock.'

Dollar for Fifty Cents

"By this is meant that a company, for example, builds and equips a car line at a cost of, say, $100,000. Instead of issuing exactly this amount of stock, which is the honest procedure, the company doubles the amount by issuing $200,000 in stock and sells it to the stockholders, many of whom do not know that it is half 'water.'"

Among the points which the campaign urged, says the Trade Commission, were:

1. That watered stock did not affect rates paid by consumers.
2. That public utilities were already properly and thoroughly regulated.
3. That the power industry was

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Mayors Scan Vast Housing Plan

Voters Make Town for a Day

Big Cities Costly to Citizens

(Continued from Page 1)

on the Curley program, at the State House this morning. Said he: "The Curley program is all right, provided it is carried on by private capital." But this "provided" was not included in the Curley program. Mr. Curley declared for federal funds—as much as he could get of them.

Impromptu Town

While there is always difficulty in getting voters out on election day, many votes are actually lost because registered citizens who want to vote have no polls to go to. This unexpected circumstance was revealed in New Hampshire during the recent campaign, and the story of how it was solved was amusing Boston today.

Dr. Henry H. Nadig moved from New York State up to Millsfield, N. H. It is a community with 15 inhabitants. When he sought to find out about voting, he was told he could not vote. This stirred him into action. Surely a good citizen has the right to vote. So he went to the State Capitol at Concord.

There he found that Millsfield, like many other places, was one of those ancient "grant" communities from the Crown of England which never organized itself to obtain the privileges of a town. But he also found that any group of citizens entitled to suffrage can organize themselves into a voting precinct for purposes of an election.

Back to Millsfield went Dr. Nadig. Then the seven possible voters in the town were formed into town officers, selectmen, clerk and all. A sign was nailed up on his daughter's fir pillow sales shop, reading, "Millsfield Town Hall," and the election took place. All seven votes went to the Republican candidate.

When the votes came in, the state headquarters had a busy time trying to find out where Millsfield was. No one had ever heard of it. Then came the story that it was New Hampshire's newest town. But since it hasn't incorporated and been passed on by the legislature, it is still just a grant community. But it knows how to get its votes to count. And hundreds of other voters in New Hampshire who have missed voting for years will profit by Millsfield's energy.

Bumps for Big Cities

Mayor Mansfield may have had his difficulties with politically appointed personnel from previous administrations. But if he had been at the Old South Forum yesterday he might have thought his neighboring Mayor, Mr. LaGuardia of New York, needs even more sympathy.

Paul Blanshard, Commissioner of Accounts for New York City, speaking of conditions in its management, cited the case of the commissioner of records in the Borough of Brooklyn. "Hymie Shornstein, the commissioner, gets $7500 and yet is illiterate," said the speaker.

"I had occasion to question Shornstein," said Mr. Blanshard.

"'Can you read and write?'" was my question and he answered 'Not much.'

"'Can you spell your own name?' and he wrote out 'Hesnin.'

"I showed him a check bearing his signature and I asked him if it were his signature and he responded in the affirmative.

"'Can you read it?' I asked him and he answered 'No.'

"And he's the commissioner of records getting $7500 a year."

* * *

Thus setting the stage, Mr. Blanshard described the problems in New York, then urged a single system of taxation for the nation, state and local community. He said such a plan would call for a federal department of cities with dominant power of the finances of all municipalities.

Quickly he shot holes in the idea of cities aiming to be bigger. Business men have figured that increase in size would mean increase in business and prosperity. But the lone citizen has had to pay more. "The larger the city, the more per capita is its expense," said Mr. Blanshard.

Thus did he bring actual experience to bear on the much heralded trend toward decentralizing cities and putting people on land near factories where a balanced economy might be maintained.

Vegetable Day

A unique custom in one of the Lawrence theaters is a vegetable day. A special performance is arranged and children come bringing vegetables as the price of admission. The vegetables are then put into boxes and barrels and given to the needy.

Saturday, according to the Associated Press, word got around that it was vegetable day. Soon dozens of children showed up at the theater with vegetables. The manager told them there must be some mistake. But they insisted that they had come to see a show and a show they must see. Couldn't he make it a vegetable day? No he could not. He had not had enough time.

Then came a cry, "Well take the vegetables anyway." And cabbages, turnips, potatoes, grapefruit and other garden truck flew through the air at the luckless manager. Quick to dodge, he managed to get inside before anything hit him. Police soon had the children scattered. But they questioned how thoroughly the real thought behind vegetable day had been ingrained when personal disappointment could let the youngsters destroy food which they had supposedly been bringing with charitable intent.

Police Radio Urged

City fathers with strings pulled tight on municipal purses unknowingly sometimes cramp or seriously impair the efficiency of their emergency fire and police services; the logic of events often opens their eyes. Thus, when a series of gasoline stations in Salem and vicinity were recently robbed by holdup men in automobiles, it was 30 minutes before surrounding departments could be notified by telephone. This called attention forcibly to the need for police radio and teletype services, necessary adjuncts to modern police departments.

A group of North Shore police officials led by John C. Harkins, city marshal of the Salem police department, launched a campaign to show residents the need for police radio and teletype, capped their campaign by trial tests in Salem of a police radio system, gained strong local approval for their system.

The plan of the police authorities is to have either a local teletype system joining the several interested North Shore communities or a link with the municipal system of Greater Boston, which also has a loop into the State's system at the State House, Boston. Choice of a radio system devolves upon selection of either the regular police frequency of 1712 kilocycles or the new ultra high-frequency band at seven meters. Equipment will include a transmitter at Salem, receivers in cars and a special receiver at Salem to listen into the state police transmitter, WMP, at Framingham.

Precautions

Yesterday visitors to the Boston & Albany pier, where the Cunard White Star Liner Lancastria stopped to unload passengers from Liverpool, noticed a number of stocky, severe-looking men moving about the crowd. They were not concerned about people getting off. But they wanted to be very sure that the wrong kind of people didn't go aboard. They were plain clothes police and on board was $1,000,000 in gold en route from England to New York.

Even the passengers were unaware of the fortune the ship carried. It was marked for the Guaranty Trust Company. But no other information about it could be obtained. No untoward incident marked the stop. When the ship pulled out, the plain clothes men walked away, looking relaxed. Their job was completed.

Family Income

How much average income should a family have to provide for reasonable comfort and protection? This question has long been debated among students of sociology. Yesterday Boston received an estimate of $2500, or roughly $50 a week, from Dr. Francis J. Haas of Washington, D. C.

Particular interest centered in Dr. Haas's statement in Boston today because he is a member of the national labor advisory board, and therefore speaks with certain governmental authority. The theme of his discussion was that unionization of labor is needed to bring about this pay minimum.

After discussing familiar arguments which show labor's only means of self-protection is the union, he said:

"It will be said . . . the national income will not stand the strain, that there will not be enough to go around. . . . In 1929 at least 20 per cent of the productive capacity of the country was not utilized. But rather than such an argument I will appeal to the high principle that if the economic machine in a country as rich as ours will not support family life, the machine should be drastically overhauled."

Slam From Ely

Governor Ely today slammed back at Federal Relief Administrator Hopkins, who last week declared that Massachusetts had not furnished any money for welfare last year.

"Massachusetts had $40,000,000 on hand for any municipality that needed it," the Governor said today. "But the cities first have to furnish proof before the money is furnished them.

"Perhaps the reason they did not apply to the State for relief was that it might have been easier to get the money from the Federal Government. In fact I know it was easier." Thus he implied that free and easy expenditure on the part of the Federal Government was not approved by him, and the more conservative Massachusetts legislators.

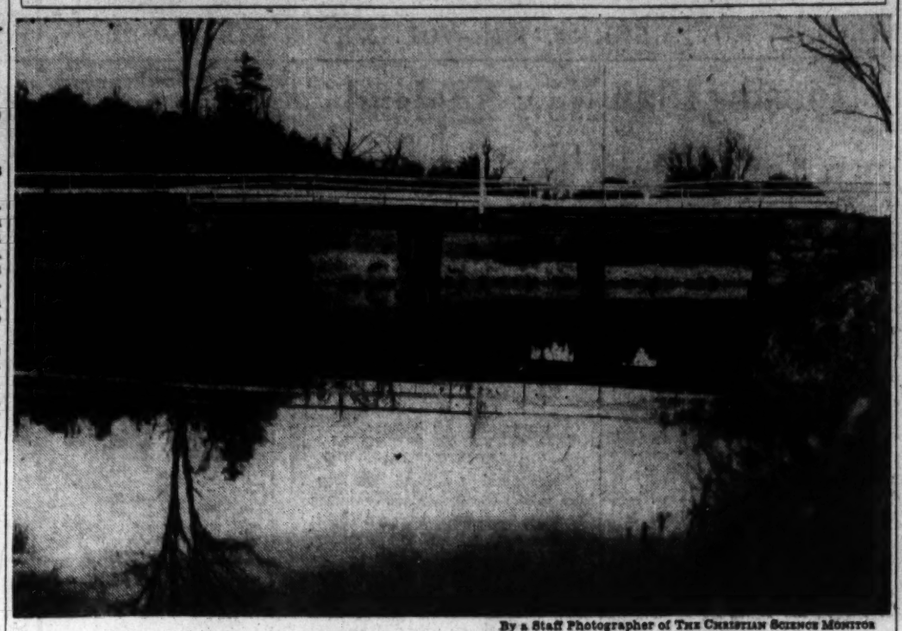
Earnings Increase 10 P.C. For Princeton Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 26—Earnings of $147,178, representing an increase of about 10 per cent over the total of the preceding year, were received during the academic year 1933-34 by the 750 undergraduates of Princeton University who are earning part of their college expenses.

This was revealed in the annual report of Richard W. Warfield, director of the bureau of appointments and student employment. Summer earnings and those of organizations not directly under supervision of the bureau add $33,831 to the total. The total amount of money which will be available this year for needy students at Princeton is the largest in its history.

Features of This Historic Landmark to Be Preserved



By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

On Highway Bridge Between Sherborn and Dover, Mass.

Proposed New Structure Will Retain the Simplicity and Rustic Beauty That Mark the Old Span.

When old bridges yield, as they must eventually, to modern structures, the townsfolk, in many instances, do not always welcome seeing the historic landmarks go. In fact, campaigns for preserving the structures are often started and many times they are successful.

If they don't always succeed in this, sometimes they are able to have the new structure retain many of the characteristics of the old.

Such will be the case when a new highway bridge over the stream between Sherborn and Dover is completed. It is to be a copy of the simple, rustic span which now connects the two towns. Selectmen of both towns made the request that no modern type be erected to spoil one of the towns' beauty spots after receiving protests from the citizens.

It was put up to the engineers to make a bridge that would be simple and yet meet the specifications of modern engineering. They finally decided that the new bridge could be built of concrete with creosoted timber piles and modern materials. However, everything will be done to keep the old simple lines. Red oak planks will be used for the flooring.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	Studio speaker.....	Baseball School...	Adventure sketch..
5:15	Agricultural markets..	Tom Mix sketch...	Hawaiian music....	"Skippy" sketch...
5:30	"The Singing Lady"..	Jazz piano lesson.	"Jack Armstrong".	"Melody Mart".....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie .	Stamp Club.....	Yankee Singers....	CBS vocalist.....
6:00	"Aid Adventures"...	Evening Tattler:	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	Studio soloist.....	sketches; music...	Melody Limited:	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News; features.....	News; features.....	soloists; orch....	The Shadow,.....
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Billy Batchelor.....	Local dance music.	dramatic sketch..
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	Studio chorus.....	"Myrt and Marge"...	News Service.....
7:15	Plantation music....	Gene and Glenn...	"Just Plain Bill"...	Local dance music.
7:30	"Red Davis" sketch..	After Dinner Revue	Merry-Go-Round....	Financial talk....
7:45	"Paradise" sketch....	"Uncle Ezra," sk..	Boake Carter, news	Local dance music.
8:00	Jan Garber and his	Richard Himber's	Sketch; music.....	Studio recital.....
8:15	orchestra; sketch....	Orch.; soloist.....	Edwin C. Hill.....	Talk, Joseph Egan
8:30	Spiritual Singers.....	Richard Crooks;	Aida Doninelli;	Sons of Union Vet-
8:45	"Seth Parker" relay..	chorus; orchestra.	Pasternack Orch..	erans; talk.....
9:00	Greater Minstrels:	Gypsies Orchestra:	Rosa Ponselle; cho-	Talk, Col. Frank D.
9:15	soloists; orchestra...	tenor soloist.....	rus; concert orch.	Knox, publisher..
9:30	'Undesirable Woman,'	Fritzi Scheff; Con-	Block & Sully; so-	Recorded sketch...
9:45	dramatic sketch.....	rad Thibault; or..	loist; orchestra...	News Service.....
10:00	Sammy Liner and his	Gene Arnold; guest	NRA speaker.....	Wayne King and
10:15	dance orchestra.....	soloists; orchestra	Local dance music.	his orchestra.....
10:30	Mercardo's Mexican	Musical program...	Housing talk.....	CBS speaker.....
10:45	Fiesta Orchestra....	Don Humbert; or..	Musical Rhymester	"Gypsy Violin".....
11:00	Reports; features.....	Forecasts; events.	News Service.....	Glen Gray's Casa
11:15	Midnight Frolic.....	NBC organist.....	Local dance music.	Loma Orchestra...
11:30	Jolly Coburn and his	St. Louis Sym-	Kate Smith and	Will Alexander &
11:45	dance orchestra.....	phony Orchestra..	Swanee Music.....	his orchestra.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
11:30 WEEI, "Administration Policy," Postmaster General James A. Farley.
11:30 WNAC, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WEEI, NBC Music Guild: Perole String Quartet; vocalist; piano soloist.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: literature program.
3:00 WAAB, "Classical Album": half hour of classical recordings.
3:30 WBZ, "Music Magic": vocal soloists; narrator; concert orchestra.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: "The New American Ballet"; orchestra.
4:30 WNAC, "Harnessing Scientific Discoveries," Dr. P. G. Agnew.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
6:15 WBZ, Jack Benny, comedian, interviewed by Newcombe F. Thompson, radio editor.
6:45 WAAB, "Understanding Music": musical lecture with soloists and orchestra.

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, Musical Memories: Edgar Guest; soloist; vocal trio; orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, "14 Carat Lead," network mystery sketch.
8:00 WEEI, Leo Reisman and his orchestra; Phil Duey, baritone soloist.
8:00 WNAC, "Lavender and Old Lace": soloists; male trio; orchestra.
8:00 WAAB, ERA Symphony Orchestra concert, Albert Kanrich, conductor.
8:30 WBZ, Lawrence Tibbett, baritone; John B. Kennedy, concert orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, "Melodiana": Vivienne Segal; Oliver Smith; popular orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Ben Bernie and his orchestra; guest pianist.
9:00 WNAC, Bing Crosby; Boswell Sisters; George Stoll and his orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, Westminster Choir, Dr. John Finley Williamson, director.
9:30 WEEI, Ed Wynn; Graham McNamee; Eddy Duchin and his orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Isham Jones and his orchestra; Lee Sims and Ilomay Bailey.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Male chorus of 40 voices of German Educational Society.
10:00 WEEI, "The Pink Lady," operetta, with Gladys Swarthout; soloists; orchestra.
10:00 WNAC, Walter O'Keefe; Ted Husing; Annette Hanshaw; Casa Loma Orchestra.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"CALLING ALL STARS" (Shubert). New revue with numerous stars including Phil Baker, Lou Holtz and Mitzi Mayfair. 8:10.

"SO MANY PATHS" (Majestic). Norma Terris in a new drama with music. 8:30.

"BRING ON THE GIRLS" (Plymouth). Jack Benny in a new farce by the authors of "Of Thee I Sing." 8:30.

"LE BOURGEOIS GENTILHOMME" (Copley). Thayer Roberts and the Caravan Players. 8:30. Matinee tomorrow, 2:30.

"THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS" (Hollis). Bundling in colonial New England. 1:30.

Movies

METROPOLITAN—"College Rhythm," with Joe Penner, Lanny Ross, and Jack Oakie. Stage: Ina Ray Hutton and girl orchestra. 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:15.

EXETER—"Down to Their Last Yacht." 2, 4:30, 7:45. Also "Have a Heart."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Chu Chin Chow." Arabian Nights atmosphere skillfully caught by British director. Fenway, 1:44, 4:29, 7:14, 9:59. Paramount, 10:21 a. m., 1:08, 3:53, 6:42, 9:29. Also "Ready for Love."

FINE ARTS—"Power," British production based on "Jew Suss." Colored cartoon and educational shorts. 1:30, 4:20, 6:45, 9:15.

KEITH'S—"The White Parade," with Loretta Young and John Boles. Work and romance in a hospital. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

ORPHEUM—"The Merry Widow," Franz Lehar operetta with Hollywood trimmings. Vaudeville. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.

MODERN—"The St. Louis Kid," with James Cagney. 9:25, 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 4:30, 7:13, 9:45. Also "Dangerous Corner."

BOSTON—"Lady by Choice," with May Robson, Carole Lombard and Walter Connolly. Vaudeville. 10:16 a. m., 1:30, 4:24, 7:36, 10:32.

SCOLLAY—Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers in "The Gay Divorcee." Vaudeville. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:16, 9:30.

UPTOWN—Will Rogers in Irvin S. Cobb's "Judge Priest." 2:28, 5:30, 8:44. Also, "The Gay Divorcee."

STATE—Eddie Cantor in "Kid Millions." Mammoth ice cream party in technicolor delights children. Bowling sport feature. Arthur J. Martel, organist., 12:30, 2:50, 5:10, 7:30, 9:50.

TREMONT—"Orient Express," and "Broadway Through a Keyhole." 9 a. m. to 11.

STRAND—"British Agent." 1, 3:34, 6:48, 9:42. Also "Most Precious Thing in Life."

UNIVERSITY—"The Barretts of Wimpole Street." 3, 6:05, 9:10. Also "Million Dollar Ransom."

Music

ORGAN RECITAL—First of New England Chapter of American Guild of Organists series. Cathedral Choir of 40 voices, and soloists, also. Free. Cathedral Church of Saint Paul, Tremont Street. 8.

ERA OPERA ORCHESTRA—Raffaelo Martino, conductor. Soloists. Numbers by Verdi, Donizetti, Gounod, Wagner, Puccini and others. Public Library Lecture Hall. Free. 8:15.

Other Events

LOWELL INSTITUTE—Dr. Robert Dudley French of Yale, lectures on "The Creation of Pandarus," in "Chaucer's Man and Women" series. 491 Boylston Street. 8.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS — Meeting of society in Chamber of Commerce Building. Malcolm P. McNair of Harvard Business School speaks on "Some Related Merchandising and Accounting Problems in Department Stores." 7:30.

Tomorrow

Music

GARDNER MUSEUM—Elva Boyden, contralto, and Reginald Boardman, pianist. 3:45.

Other Events

FREDERICK J. LIBBY—Speaks on "Personal Observation in Europe," following 12:30 luncheon at Twentieth Century Club. Feature of Women's International League for Peace and Freedom Thanksgiving food sale. Open 10:30 a. m. to 4.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Lecture: "Indian Homes and Ceremonies." 9:45 and 11:30 a. m.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB — Prof. Walter R. Spalding of Harvard speaks on "Musical Reminiscences." 2:30.

TONY SARG'S MARIONETTES — In "Faust, the Wicked Magician." Tremont Temple. 10:30 a. m. and 2:30, every day this week.

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Peace in Pacific Based on Policy Of Small Navies

United States Acceptance of Japan's Proposals Urged by Libby

Acceptance by the United States of Japan's proposals to reduce navies to the point where they would virtually become only weapons of defense would pave the way toward eliminating the Pacific as one of the two potential arenas where world wars could start, according to Frederick J. Libby, founder of the National Council for the Prevention of War.

"Japan's policy is expressly one of self-interest, but it would be greatly to the interests of the United States and a step toward cementing our economic relations in the Far East if this country would adhere to that policy," Mr. Libby said, when interviewed today in connection with his New England lecture tour.

Mr. Libby spoke yesterday at Providence, where he failed to get an affirmative reply to the question, "How many of you would go to war to protect our economic interests in China?" He expects to receive a unanimous negation to the same question, which he will ask at Worcester tonight.

"Navy Speaks Loudest"

"It is governments," he said, "and not the people who think that our economic interests need to be protected in other lands. And the navy speaks the loudest on that point."

Japan seeks the abolition of all offensive and aggressive vessels of war and a drastic reduction in the tonnage of other ships owned by the great naval powers. This policy, Mr. Libby stated, would ultimately, but not immediately, result in naval parity for Japan and, according to the lecturer, would make a transpacific war impossible.

Mr. Libby did not question that acceptance of Japan's proposal would give the Japanese a free hand in Asia. But he challenges the Government's policy, whether it is to make a war between Japan and the United States literally impossible or to invite an armed conflict, the estimated costs of which stagger the imagination.

Solely for Defense

Japan's proposal to reduce armaments, Mr. Libby continued, is an oportunity "for America to serve notice on the rest of the world that its armies and navies are solely for self-defense."

"Acceptance of Japan's proposals," the lecturer concluded, "would also remove the uneasiness which is continually fostered by munition makers, shipbuilders and airplane manufacturers. It would improve our business relations with the Orient. It would facilitate the neutralization of the Philippines. It would cut the costs of our navy.

"The alternative," he said, "is increased ill will in the Pacific and the ever-present possibility of engulfing the world in a conflict that would work far more injustice on the American people than anything that Japan can do in Asia under the guise of self-interest."

State Offices Await Filling by Bridges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 26—H. Styles Bridges, Governor-elect of New Hampshire, will have the opportunity to fill appointments carrying, by present estimates, total annual salaries of $33,000 in the course of his term of office. Appointments expiring in 1935 and 1936 include:

Comptroller, salary $5000, now held by Milan A. Dickinson; Highway Commissioner, salary $5500, now held by Frederic E. Everett; Insurance Commissioner, salary $5000, now held by John E. Sullivan; Superior Court Justice, salary $7000, now held by John Scammon. Other openings to be filled by the Governor-elect, unless Gov. John G. Winant acts before the end of the year, are the office of Bank Commissioner and that of State Labor Commissioner.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Storm Warning: "Advisory, 10:30 a. m.: Northeastward advance tropical disturbance blocked by area high pressure great magnitude to northward. Disturbance apparently centered about 200 miles southwest of Bermuda, moving westward or south westward, attended by shifting gales. Northeast storm warnings ordered Atlantic coast Hatteras to Atlantic City. Strong winds will be due principally to high pressure area."

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Generally fair, except rain Tuesday or Wednesday; slowly rising temperature Monday, warmer Tuesday, colder Thursday, rising temperature Saturday.

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and not so cold tonight; Tuesday cloudy and rising temperature, probably with rain; moderate to fresh northeast to southeast winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Cloudy with slowly rising temperature tonight and Tuesday; snow or rain Tuesday.

Vermont: Cloudy, followed by snow or rain beginning late tonight or Tuesday; slowly rising temperatures.

Massachusetts: Cloudy with slowly rising temperature tonight and Tuesday; rain or snow in west portion beginning late tonight or Tuesday; slowly rising temperature Tuesday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, followed by rain beginning late tonight or Tuesday; slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northeast shifting to east and southeast winds over north and central portions, and strong northeast shifting to east or southeast over the extreme south portion; overcast weather tonight and Tuesday; occasional rain Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	28	43	New Orleans	62	70
Bermuda	70	76	New York	38	42
Chicago	40	44	Norfolk, Va.	50	52
Denver	30	60	Philadelphia	36	48
Helena, Mont.	32	48	St. Louis	42	50
Jacksonville	62	66	St. Paul	34	42
Kansas City	42	46	San Francisco	52	60
Los Angeles	52	74	Washington	38	48
Miami, Fla.	74	78			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time, Nov. 26.
B—Maximum, Nov. 25.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 2:36 p. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Tuesday, 3:14 a. m.; height, 8.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:45 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Partly cloudy; highest temperature 50 degrees above zero at 1 p. m.; lowest temperature 37 above at 1 a. m.; slight rainfall

In Days When Photographs Were of Stern Mien

Courtesy of Holman's Print Shop, Inc.

Hawes Daguerreotypes Exhibited in Boston
Upper, Left to Right—Lola Montez, Charles Morris and Sam Houston. Lower, Left to Right—William Henry Harrison and John C. Calhoun.

Century-Ago Daguerreotypers Barred Bombast in Publicity

Freedom of the press had its supporters nearly a century ago, according to the circular now being exhibited with the daguerreotypes by Southworth & Hawes, at Holman's Print Shop. Addressed to the "Attention of All Persons Interested in Procuring Daguerreotype Likenesses of Themselves or Friends, or Copies from Portraits, Miniatures, Paintings, Engravings, or Statuary," this notice modestly avers:

"Editors and others will speak of us as they think best, or feel that our efforts merit. We shall not attempt to make anyone believe *ours* the only work of the kind deserving credit; nor shall we ever collect, or publish, a bombastic, humbugging card, bill, or circular, containing a collection of our own written and paid-for puffs, as 'Opinions of the Press.'"

Salon for Day's Notables

To the studio in Tremont Row, where Josiah Johnson Hawes had built for himself a reputation as one of the foremost photographers in the United States, came the literary, ecclesiastical, professional, commercial and political giants of the day. If, as the circular of the firm contends, "the best specimens are always taken by customers; three-fourths of those exhibited are second-best, or rejected ones," then the "specimens" purchased by Franklin Pierce, Horace Mann, Sam Houston, Lyman Beecher, Jenny Lind and others must have been very fine indeed, and it cannot be wondered at that Hawes in later life, after wet-plate photography, with its possibilities of limitless duplication, had driven daguerreotyping from the field, returned to the original "sun painting" of portraits and produced many beautiful examples of that art.

Thrown together in one intimate collection, now on exhibition at the little shop in Park Street, are faces as varied as the characters they represent. The crop of hair that sprouts vigorously out of the wide forehead of John C. Calhoun, that fiery, argumentative statesman who served as Vice-President of the United States under John Quincy Adams and under General Jackson, waves in stormy contrast to the smooth-laid coiffure of the long-faced, quietly powerful William Henry Harrison, ninth President of the United States and great maker of treaties with the Indians.

A Gallant Commander

There is a full-length portrait of the gallant Commander Charles Morris, who, in the Brandywine, carried Lafayette home to France in 1825. The severe dignity with which he sits, stiffly facing the camera, in his splendid uniform with gold braid and many bright buttons; indicates that he was prepared for no compromise with a photographer whose advertising matter promised:

"In style of execution and picturesque effect—in boldness of character and beauty of expression—in variety of size, and delicacy of lights and shadows,—we shall aim at the highest perfection possible."

Morris expected undeniable proof of the statement, "We blend, artistically, our lights and shadows; and, when we color, avoid the harsh, cut, pattern-like outline, or semblance to a paper profile, or theorem."

There is the unflinching face of Sam Houston, beloved of the Cherokees, and twice President of Texas, whose independence he achieved by defeating Santa Anna, the President General of Mexico, in 1836.

General Houston it was who negotiated with the United States Government for the annexation of Texas, and became one of the first Texan Senators to be sent to Washington.

The penetrating eyes, the thinker's brow, the mouth like a letter box are characteristic of the forthright eloquence for which this soldier-statesman was famous.

Lola Montez Included

How Lola Montez got into this statesman-like group is a mystery, but Lola went everywhere. There is, however, no record of her having interfered in the slightest with American affairs of Government, as she did with the Bavarian, when she directed the scepter of King Ludwig I.

The scandals which sprang at her heels throughout Europe and India seem comparatively absent from her American tours, and the pensive daguerreotype portrait by Southworth & Hawes confirms the reports that her performances at the Old Broadway were decorous and properly Terpsichorean. The picture, which is almost full length, shows the interesting costume detail, the silk hoop skirt and lace mantilla, the snug, short kid gloves and the fitted bodice of the period.

It is not to be doubted that she availed herself of the photographer's facilities described in his circular: "We have in attendance two Ladies, and females can have assistance in arranging their dress and drapery, and consult them as to colors most appropriate and harmonious for the Daguerreotype process."

Mayors to Demand Shoe Code Reopening

LYNN, Mass., Nov. 26 (AP)—Mayor J. Fred Manning of Lynn has called a meeting of mayors of 11 eastern Massachusetts cities and Massachusetts Representatives in Congress for the purpose of planning direct action to have the national shoe code reopened. The meeting will be held at the State House, Wednesday, Nov. 28, at 2 p. m.

James M. Curley, Governor-elect, and William P. Connery and Richard Wigglesworth, members of the national House, have assured Mayor Manning they would attend.

Mayor Manning said it was planned to direct the Congressmen to seek revision of the code so that the present 40-hour week would be reduced to 30, and to propose a classified minimum wage scale nationwide in scope.

Another object of the meeting, Mayor Manning said, would be to stop exodus of manufacturers from Massachusetts cities.

Connecticut Governor Issues Thanksgiving Day Proclamation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 26—Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, who was a scholar before he entered politics, has issued the following Thanksgiving Day proclamation:

As Indian summer closes and the last harvester brings in his sheaves, and only the bright berries in the thickets and the ruddy trails of the bittersweet over our gray stone walls still tell of the sun in the fullness of his glory, it is fitting that we lay aside common tasks to acknowledge from our hearts the many mercies of Providence.

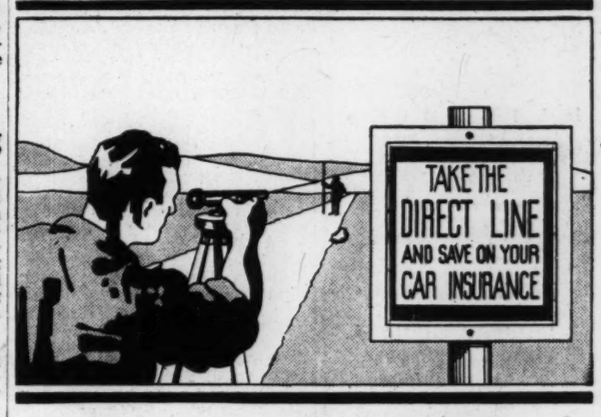
I therefore appoint Thursday, the twenty-ninth day of November, as a day of Public Thanksgiving, to be observed in home and church with rites of good fellowship according to a custom cherished among us from the time that the first crops were gleaned from the clearings of these hills and valleys 300 years ago. This is a day of joyful remembrance, now more especially as we near another great milestone in the history of Connecticut. When we gather once again to give thanks for the season's blessing in the bountiful fruits of the earth and the prime fruits of the Spirit, it is fitting that we give thanks also for the long past of our State.

Let us now praise famous men
And our fathers that begat us . . .
Leaders of the people by their counsels.
There be of them that have left a name behind them
That their praises might be reported . . .
And some there be which have no memorial,
Who are perished as though they had never been . . .
But these were merciful men
Whose righteous deeds have not been forgotten.

And so, praising all, the known and the unknown, the dead and the living, who have shared in those wise and noble achievements that are the pride of this Commonwealth, let us pledge ourselves anew to establish the work of their hands, and to raise it ever higher toward man's immortal dream of Liberty, Justice, Peace.

California Crude Oil Output

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (AP)—California Crude oil output during the week ended Nov. 24 averaged 475,000 barrels daily, against 494,750 in the previous week.



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Coast to Coast Service—59 Principal Cities

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You, too, would profit by placing your automobile insurance direct with Liberty Mutual. Certainly, there could be no more striking example of the fact that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points—and the most economical way to buy automobile insurance.

Remember, please, that Liberty Mutual insurance is sold only through full-time, salaried representatives. Telephone or visit the nearest Liberty Mutual office for details about insuring your car—without obligating yourself in any way. Or, send coupon below and learn how much you could have reduced the cost of your car insurance.

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ASSETS, $28,862,292
LIABILITIES AND SPECIAL RESERVES, $24,635,155
SURPLUS, $4,227,137 (JUNE 30, 1934)

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Chicago, Ill.	Los Angeles, Calif.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Syracuse, N. Y.
Dallas, Tex.	Lowell, Mass.	Pittsfield, Mass.	Trenton, N. J.
Detroit, Mich.	Lynn, Mass.	Portland, Maine	Washington, D. C.
Duluth, Minn.	Manchester, N. H.	Providence, R. I.	Wilmington, Del.
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THE CROWNING TOUCH FOR THE FEAST

The success of your Thanksgiving Dinner depends a great deal upon the way it ends.

The whole family looks forward to that luscious R & R Plum Pudding... noted for many years as being the finest prepared Plum Pudding available.

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Both...at food stores everywhere!

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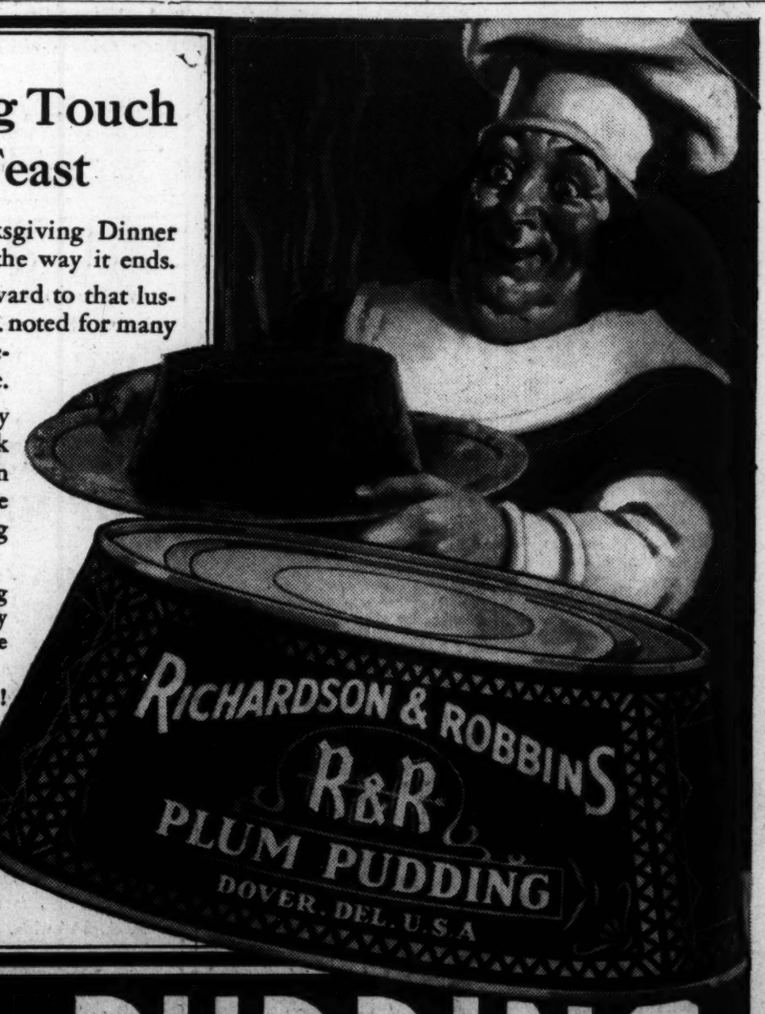

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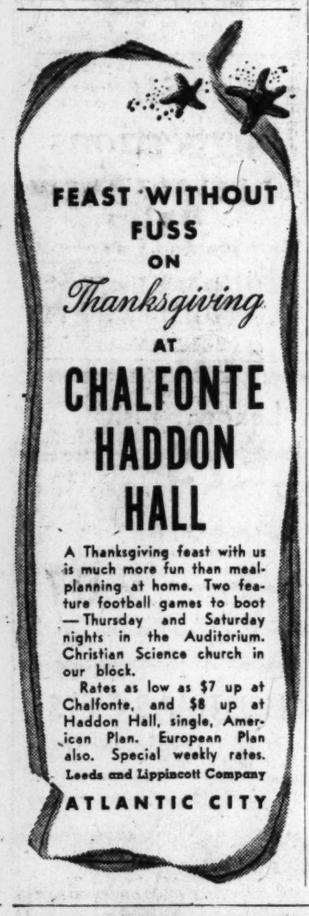

A Thanksgiving feast with us is much more fun than meal-planning at home. Two feature football games to boot—Thursday and Saturday nights in the Auditorium. Christian Science church in our block.

Rates as low as $7 up at Chalfonte, and $8 up at Haddon Hall, single, American Plan. European Plan also. Special weekly rates.

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Senators Return to Front Page

Norris Wants More Yardsticks

Lewis Approves Revision in St. Lawrence Treaty Regarding Sovereignty Over Lake Michigan—Partial Ban on Child Labor in Beet Fields

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26—With evidence of a decided business upturn continuing to pour in from every side, the question of the Administration's future relationship to business continued to dominate the capital scene today.

The Ickes-Moffett controversy has been momentarily smoothed over, but the real conflict of which these two gentlemen are only symbols continues to seethe within the Administration. Mr. Roosevelt has not decided whether the Government or private initiative shall assume leadership over the nation's economic future.

Pending that decision, business and industry goes on voting more resolutions of co-operation. The conservatives hope that signs of returning prosperity will decide Mr. Roosevelt to turn against the regimentationists. The liberals deny that private resources are able, or sincerely willing, to assume responsibility for recovery.

Meanwhile the power utility battle, divorced by common consent from the general business-government controversy, goes on apace with a new federal trade commission report; disconcerting cables on naval conversations come from London; and the revised White House offices are opened against Mr. Roosevelt's return.

* * *

More Prosperity Notes: The Federal Reserve Board, most cautious of all government agencies when reporting business conditions, confirms the optimistic statement made last week by the Department of Labor, the A. F. of L. and the United States Chamber of Commerce.

The board records the first rise in the business curve since last May. The steady decline since early spring, it states, was reversed in October and early November by resumption of work at textile mills and increased activity in the steel and building lines.

Stated in terms of index figures, business activity was 85 in April and 86 in May of this year. From that time it has fallen steadily to 71 in September. The October average climbed up again to 73—a point still far behind the May peak, but at least a reversal of the steady downward trend.

Simultaneously, the Department of Commerce reported a rise in American exports for October to $206,352,000, the highest level of the year. It is represented a favorable balance of $76,723,000. At the same time imports fell off about 2 per cent after a sharp increase in September. The export figure for October was considered an encouraging improvement over the $193,069,000 for October of a year ago, and the $191,691,000 for September of this year.

The third encouraging sign of the day was a preliminary report of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce indicating a 9 per cent jump in the index for the value of retail sales of passenger automobiles for October over September. Actually, the report showed, there was a drop of 10 per cent, but the normal drop is 18. Hence the adjusted index shows a 9 per cent improvement.

* * *

Mr. Norris Is Back: Washington is beginning to fill up with Senators once more. Mr. Borah is back in the capital and on the front page simultaneously. Mr. Vandenberg, the young hopeful of the Republican handful, is back after his re-election triumph in Michigan, achieved despite the Roosevelt tidal wave.

Mr. Nye is back and thinking about the next chapter in his munitions investigation. J. Hamilton Lewis has brought his bland presence again to the capital. And the veteran Liberal, George W. Norris, is here, too, fresh from a new victory in persuading Nebraska voters to abolish the upper house in the State Legislature and to adopt a one-chamber plan as a unique experiment in American state government.

Mr. Norris has seen one constitutional amendment of his devising (abolishing the "Lame Duck" session) take effect; he has a couple more amendments up his sleeve; he has seen Muscle Shoals turned over to public operation, as he desired, and he has seen the senatorial forces that condemned him as "radical" and "Socialist" scattered to the political four winds.

A solitary figure, Senator Norris! Many oppose his ideas as bitterly now as ever, but still admit he has had singular good fortune in putting them into effect. In one thing he has failed, however. He has many times remonstrated with new-deal leaders against the Farley distribution of political patronage; and has sought to impose civil service protection on new federal jobs. He has been overruled in this. The Administration likes his "liberalism," but when liberalism interferes with patronage it seems to go a little too far.

* * *

More Yardsticks: Incidentally, Mr. Norris wants a nation-wide system of watershed developments like that in the Tennessee Valley, and takes Mr. Roosevelt at his word in his recent declaration that public utility operation will soon be seen in every state. He will advocate also further investigation of the public utilities by the Federal Trade Commission.

* * *

An "American" Lake? The effulgent J. Hamilton Lewis is Democratic whip in the Senate, but he voted against the President's badly desired St. Lawrence waterway treaty at the last session. Now, he says, the treaty has been revised more to his liking, and provisions have been removed "which caused its defeat at the last session."

One of the alterations, it seems, is to make the new treaty assert American sovereignty over Lake Michigan. Now the greatest doubt surrounds the accuracy of Mr. Lewis in this respect, and indeed, Mr. Lewis says he has merely "heard" the report.

The fact is, of course, that Lake Michigan is almost surrounded by United States territory. Nevertheless, it is an international body of water. If American sovereignty were asserted, it would affect the status of the other Great Lakes, and would almost certainly cause a reaction in Canada which would make the ratification of the treaty in that country (the second big hazard which the proposed amendment must run) even more difficult than at present.

Furthermore, the assertion of sovereignty over Lake Michigan would probably affect the legal status of Illinois's claim to divert more water from the lakes. Accordingly, although Mr. Lewis blandly indicates his change of view on the treaty, few statements could have been devised which would give a Middle West statesman more loopholes for changing position if he should later so desire.

* * *

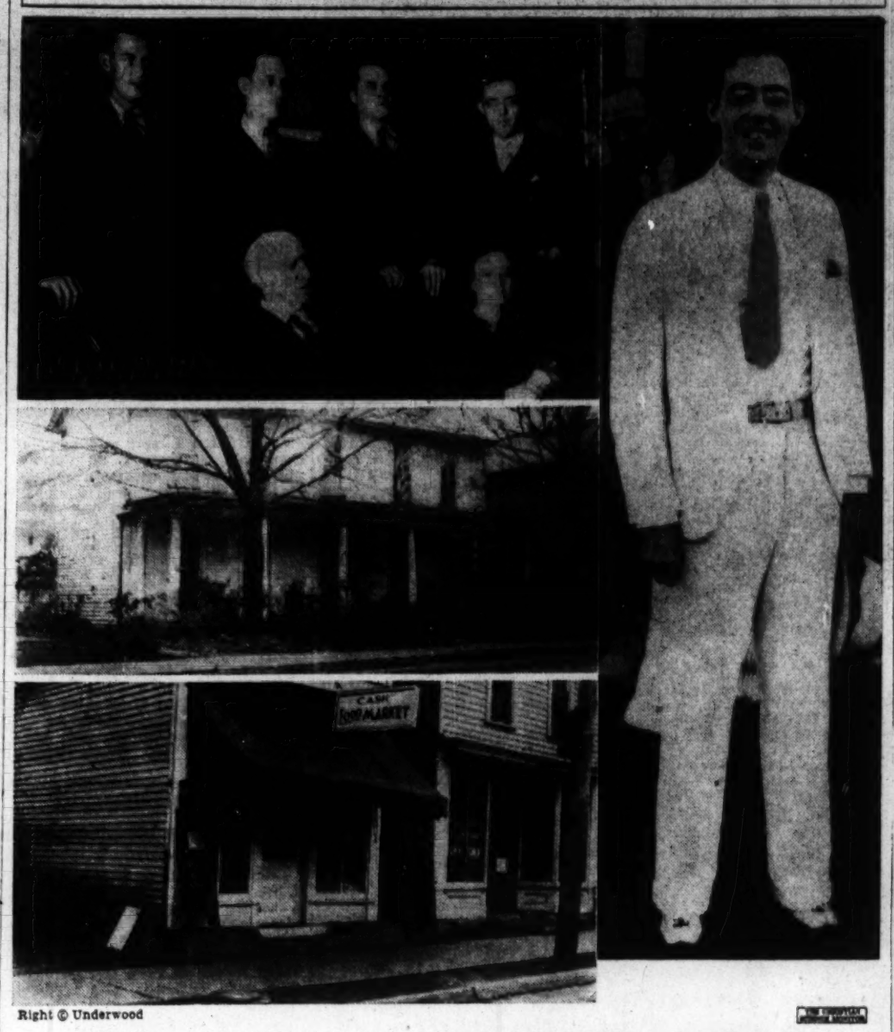
Child Labor Victory: Sugar-beet fields of the West, site of some of the worst abuses of child labor in recent years, have now been brought under partial control.

The change was brought through production adjustment contracts formulated under the Costigan-Jones Sugar Stabilization Act. The contracts, just approved by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, are now being submitted to the growers. In order to receive benefit payments, the producers must, in addition to other provisions, agree not to employ youngsters under 14. Children between 14 and 16 will not be allowed to work more than eight hours a day unless they are members of the grower's family.

The National League of Women Voters hails this reform as a "benefit, not only to children, but also to adult workers." Mrs. Harris T. Baldwin, first vice-president of this group, says the league regards the child labor clause in the sugar-beet contracts as a new type of protection against too early and too severe child labor.

"For some time," she adds, "children have been ruled out of factories and stores, but little progress was heretofore made in the effort to deal with child labor abuses in industrialized agriculture. The new provisions, she describes as a "recognition that the labor of little children in beet fields is unsound, economically and socially."

Family Is Proud of 'Baby' Senator



Right © Underwood

Rush Dew Holt, Democratic Senator-Elect from West Virginia, and Home Scenes

Top Left—The Holt Family. Standing, Left to Right—M. S. Holt Jr., Charles Holt, Andrew Holt, Brothers, and the Senator-Elect. Bottom, Left to Right—Dr. and Mrs. M. S. Holt, Parents of Senator-Elect Holt. Right—Rush D. Holt, Senator-Elect in Washington. Left Center—The Holt Home in Weston, West Virginia. Bottom, Left—Small Provision Store the Senator-Elect Helped Operate Before His Election to the State Assembly.

Farm Income Rises In North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C. — The North Carolina State College Extension service has been largely instrumental in increasing farmers' incomes in this State by more than $105,000,000, it was stated here by Dean I. O. Schaub, director of this work.

"The great increase is due largely to AAA crop adjustment programs," he said, "which have been administered by the Extension Service and patriotic farmers, who have served on local committees and state boards."

North Carolina cotton growers, Dean Schaub continued, will receive $101,324,000 for their crop this year, includi. $6,466,770 in benefit payments. "Without a program, they would have gotten only $60,000,000 for a much larger crop selling at a lower price. The increase is approximately $41,000,000."

Youngest Senator Awaiting Opening Of Next Congress

West Virginian Under Age but Feels Confident of Being Seated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLARKSBURG, W. Va.—Rush Dew Holt, of Weston, West Virginia, who at the age of 29 finds himself United States Senator-elect, submitted to the 1933 West Virginia Blue Book, official information handbook of the state government, a very brief sketch of his career.

It says:

"Rush D. Holt (D) of Weston, was born June 19, 1905, son of Dr. M. S. and Lela Dew Holt; educated in public schools, and at West Virginia University, and graduated from Salem College with degree of A. B.; newspaper writer; elected to House of Delegates from Lewis County in 1930 and re-elected in 1932."

Expects to Be Seated

Thus are recorded the first steps in the political career of the young West Virginian who awaits the convening of Congress, which meets six months prior to the date on which the young Senator-elect can—if strict constitutional directions are adhered to—qualify for the seat to which the people of the State have elected him.

"Don't go to Washington until June," some political strategists have advised him, urging that it will be unwise to throw the question of being seated into controversy. But those who know Rush Holt venture the guess that he will ask to be seated at the opening of the session, Jan. 3.

If Henry Clay, Why Not Him?

In his campaign young Holt traveled 20,000 miles by motorcar over the rugged West Virginia hills, and he told his audiences repeatedly that the question of his age was not an issue.

He cited the now classic example of Henry Clay, who was a United States Senator before he attained the constitutional age of 30. He holds that the Senate is the judge of the qualifications of its own members and will ask to be seated in January. Rush Holt is that way. He comes up fighting.

In two terms at Charleston, the state capital, he won the name of "the young man from Lewis County," and in contesting legislation which he believed fostered by public utility interests fought with a zeal and vigor which won for him admiration throughout the State and the respect of his opponents on the floor.

Weston, the little city where oil and gas and glass plants and blue grass cattle are the backbone of industry, takes the election of "Doc Holt's boy" to the United States Senate as a personal triumph.

The Republican weekly newspaper there commented after his election that "it is a distinct honor to have the United States Senator and a Congressman (Andrew Edmiston, Democrat) from our town. Weston will be on the map."

Well, it should be, with that United States Senator the "Baby Senator" of all United States history, and with all the political wiseacres watching this young fellow, who says he wants to follow the footsteps of Senator George W. Norris, and who fights with a fanatical zeal for those whom he believes to be the underdogs.

State Insurance in Alabama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The state fire insurance fund during the 11 years of its existence has saved taxpayers $1,258,000, according to William F. Feagin, director of the board of administration. Mr. Feagin said the $100,000 appropriated in 1923 for establishment of the fund had never been used. Through the fund, the State insures more than $25,000,000 of the State's $32,000,000 worth of insurable buildings.

Insull Not Guilty, Says Vindication Has Just Started

Faces Other Charges With Courage—Brother Martin Goes to Trial Dec. 3

CHICAGO, Nov. 26 (AP)—Federal authorities maintained silence regarding plans for further prosecution of Samuel Insull today as congratulations showered on the former power Tsar for his speedy acquittal on mail fraud charges.

District Attorney Dwight H. Green, who led the prosecution forces in their unsuccessful attempt to convict Mr. Insull and his 16 former business associates, commented crisply:

"I have nothing to say at this time."

"This is the beginning of my vindication," the senior Insull had exclaimed yesterday after the acquittal. But still facing him—and several of his co-defendants in the case just ended—are federal indictments charging the fraudulent transfer of assets of the Corporation Securities Company. Also state court indictments charge Mr. Insull himself with embezzling $66,000 from Middle West Utilities Company, his former main holding concern.

Martin's Trial Dec. 3

Meanwhile, attorneys said the state embezzlement charges against his younger brother, Martin Insull, extradited from Canada, would be called in criminal court today but trial would not start until Dec. 3.

He is accused of embezzling $314,000 from Middle West's treasury in an effort to save his personal fortune.

The elder Insull is enjoying some of his happiest hours since the 1929 stock market collapse undermined his $2,000,000,000 power empire.

Congratulations by telephone and telegram pour into his small apartment in the Seneca Hotel where he rests with his wife and Samuel Jr.

The Insull mail fraud trial, first criminal charge brought against Samuel Insull, was a debate nearly 2,000,000 words long over the character of the 75-year-old Chicagoan who was dethroned in 1932, from a $2,000,000,000 public utility and investment system.

Sixteen Others Go Free

There were 16 other defendants, including H. L. Stuart, head of a nation-wide investment banking house, but it was the "Insull trial." Brought back from Turkey last spring, Insull went to trial on Oct. 2 and met a cascade of accusing figures Government accountants had dug out of his business records.

The Government charged that Insull took millions from investors in 1929 and 1930 and as late as January of 1932 by selling worthless stock in his Corporation Securities Company.

Insull's answer was a flat denial that the Government's figures proved any dishonesty.

"I lived in an atmosphere of honesty in business," he told prosecutor Leslie E. Salter.

The defense pictured Insull as a "great man and master mind," overwhelmed because he had too much "confidence" back in 1929. The Government portrayed him as a capable utility operator seized, after seeing some of his securities whirl up on the market, with "a consuming greed for power."

Trial Took Eight Weeks

The trial, held amidst a mountain of business records in Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson's court, required an even eight weeks from the examination of the first juryman to the judge's final charge to the jury.

It was a story told in millions, illustrated by some 60 financial charts and argued in terms of "net after taxes," "earned surplus" and "liquidation value."

"It was a strong ship, and Insull went down with it." That was an explanation commonly offered by the eight defense attorneys, as proof both of the value of the stock sold and of Insull's good purposes.

"It was a leaky row boat, and it couldn't weather the storm," was the Government's answer.

Next Insull Case Studied

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP)—Attorney General Homer S. Cummings today summoned United States Attorney Dwight H. Green from Chicago for a conference to determine disposition of indictments still pending against Samuel Insull and his associates. Mr. Cummings indicated that the principal indictment remaining against the former utilities operator was that of violating the Bankruptcy Act.

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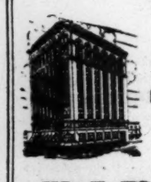
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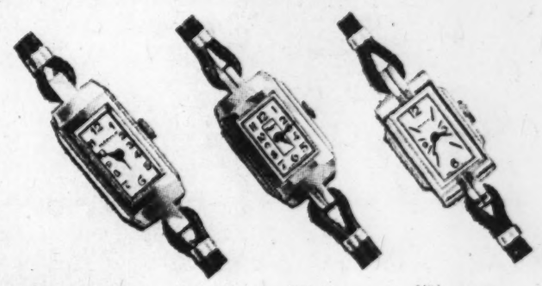
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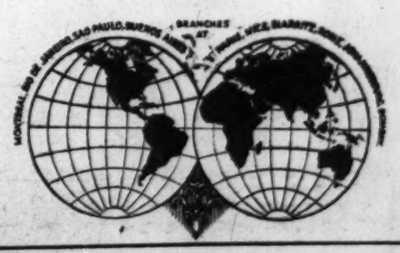

Lump-Sum Payment for Debts And Fewer Tariff Barriers Urged as United States Policy

National Commission Also Favors Lower Duties on Liquor to Thwart Bootleggers—Assurance on Dollar Sought—World Co-operation Supported

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 26—Six measures designed to remove barriers to world trade and regarded as "indispensable for recovery and development" are placed directly before the American people by the Commission of Inquiry Into National Policy in International Economic Relations in its final report issued here today.

The commission, which is nonpartisan in personnel and purpose, undertook a survey of the whole field of international economic relations at the request of the Social Science Research Council with the approval of President Roosevelt. Its work was financed by the Rockefeller Foundation.

The recommendations by the commission involve political, economic and administrative adjustments.

War Debt Settlement

Summarized briefly, they are:

1. Adoption of political measures, such as the immediate settlement of war debts, to relieve the distrust and tension now prevalent in the world.

The commission, while not concerned with either the morals or the legality of these debts, holds that they are not collectible in full, and that the same applies to the private debts contracted by Europe.

"We do not believe that the interests of the United States require any payment," the report says. "Since, however, some countries desire to pay something, we recommend the appointment of a commission with full power to effect settlements. We suggest a lump-sum payment, possibly to be effected through the transfer of securities to be obtained by foreign governments through the exchange of their bonds for American issues held by their nationals or by any other method that minimizes transfer difficulties. The proposed commission should have discretion to accept in part settlement defaulted obligations of political units of the United States."

This last proposal was seen as applying to the pre-Civil War debt of the State of Mississippi to British bondholders.

Lower Liquor Tariffs

2. Removal of tariffs, where no unemployment would result, and the lowering of other tariffs, subject to proper safeguards.

The commission is against any "general substantial" horizontal lowering of the tariff "at the present juncture," but holds that a decrease in duties is advisable "in the case of basic products whose producers have been most successful in price maintenance since 1929.

"The lowering of these duties might bring down prices without any real increase in imports, and it might thus increase, instead of reduce, domestic employment," the report says.

Among the schedules it would reduce are those applying on imported beer, wines and spirits. It would bring these rates down to levels of the Underwood tariff of 1913.

"There is great social need to suppress smugglers and bootleggers," the report says. "They can operate only behind a tax and tariff wall. At the present time this tariff is most effective in protecting the illegal trade in the United States. . . ."

Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago and chairman of the commission, voiced the view that lowering these tariff rates would not make for increased consumption of alcoholic beverages in the United States, irrespective of the fact that they should make the price of liquor cheaper.

Assurance on Dollar

3. Announcement by the President that he does not intend to exercise his present powers to change the gold content of the dollar.

4. The granting by Congress of wider powers to the Tariff Commission.

5. Freedom from governmental restrictions of foreign long-term private loans.

6. Abandonment at the earliest possible moment of all measures tending to restrict agricultural exports.

Furthermore, the commission urges the United States to promote the interchange of goods and services among the nations with a view to reversing the trend toward economic isolation.

Removal of Distrust

The report is in the form of a volume of about 400 pages and in it the view is stressed that international economic relations cannot be greatly improved until the distrust and tension now prevailing in the world are relieved. To accomplish this it favors the continued participation by the United States in the arms limitation conference, cooperation with the League of Nations in such activities as cannot involve the United States in European conflicts and adherence to the World Court.

It also favors continuance of the present policy in South America and the Caribbean as exemplified in the Montevideo Conference, repeal of the Platt Amendment, immediate withdrawal from the Philippines "on terms that will protect their economic life from injury by American tariffs," the placing of Oriental immigration on a nondiscriminatory basis, repeal of the Johnson Act forbidding loans to countries in default and official announcement by the Government that future investments abroad are at the investor's risk.

Farm Readjustments

The commission regards it as "necessary" that there be fundamental readjustments in American agriculture and voices the view that "the policies now being applied by the Department of Agriculture should be continued long enough to determine their practical value."

It favors continuation of subsidies like those provided under the present domestic allotment program as supplements to agricultural tariffs which are likely to be ineffective, discontinuance "at the earliest possible moment" of all price-raising measures which do not differentiate between domestic and world prices, and abandonment of all other measures tending to restrict exports, "such as the cotton loan policy."

The report holds that such measures "not only tend to restrict exports by maintaining an artificial high price for American cotton, but may also make necessary severe reductions in cotton production in this country in order to protect the loan extended by the Government."

Regulation of Loans

The commission is against governmental restrictions on foreign long-term private loans "beyond regulations necessary to prevent fraud," and looks on foreign lending by the United States Government as "unwise."

With regard to monetary measures, it urges that gold stocks be used exclusively for the balancing of international payments and declares that, in order to promote confidence, the Government should announce that, although it will retain its present powers under the Gold Purchase Act to change the price of gold within the limits there stated, it does not intend to exercise these powers and will freely permit the export of gold at the present official price for the settlement of international payments. It holds "there is nothing to the belief that the price level can be raised by raising the official price of gold."

Fallacy of Nationalism

The report contains a detailed discussion of the background and reasons for the commission's recommendations. It stresses what it calls the fallacy of attempting to continue to export manufactures, foodstuffs and capital, and at the same time refusing to accept payment in the form of imports.

"As long as we continue this policy, our international accounts cannot be properly balanced," it says. "Thus, debtor nations default, some even making a virtue of it, saying it really isn't defaulting when creditors will not accept payment in the only way the debtor can pay, namely, in goods."

While the commission favors lower tariffs, it is not for free trade.

"The American people have been forced into a new situation," the report says. "That situation is the result of our rapid and increased urbanization, of our change from debtor to creditor status and of the compulsion to change our tariff policy if world trade is to survive."

Personnel of Commission

Besides Dr. Hutchins, the commission is composed of William Tudor Gardiner, of Boston, vice-chairman; Carl L. Alsberg, one-time Governor of Maine; Isaiah Bowman, of New York; Dean Guy Stanton Ford, of the Graduate School, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Beardsley Ruml, of New York, and Alfred H. Stone, chairman of the Mississippi State Tax Commission, Jackson, Miss.

In making public the report, Dr. Hutchins said it was based on "a thorough study of the problems involved and a careful consideration of current literature on the subject, as well as consultations with public officials, business men, farmers, industrialists, economists and others at public hearings in representative cities throughout the country."

The report was characterized as "a notable attempt by a nongovernmental, nonpolitical group to formulate a sound policy for the United States to follow in its economic relations with other countries of the world."

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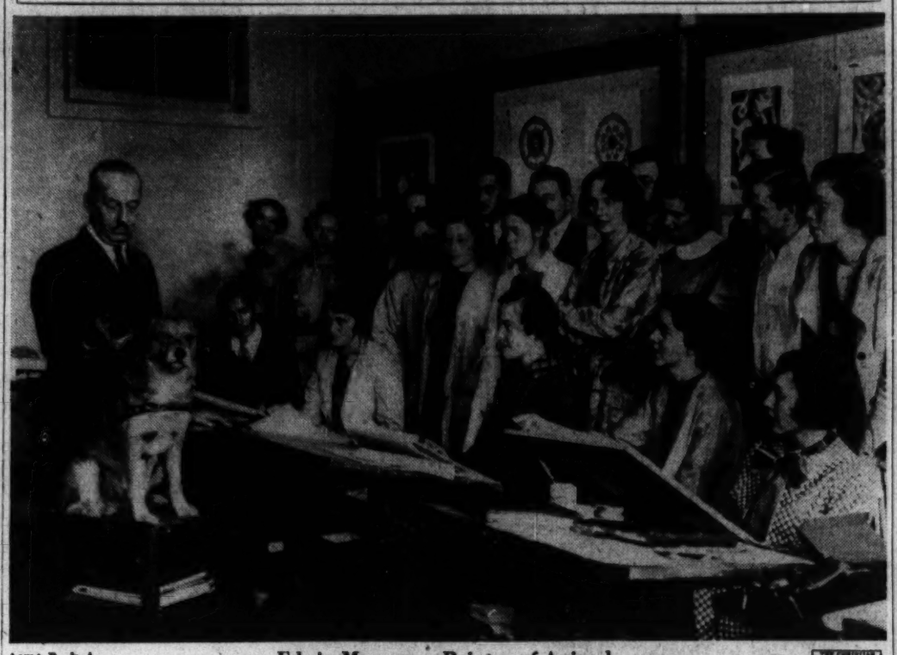

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Edwin Megargee, Painter of Animals

Fine Points of Dog Extolled for Benefit of Class in Drawing.

Live animals are used as models for the students in drawing and painting at the New York Art Institute. What is said to be the first animal painting and drawing class ever given in an art school was recently started there, with Edwin Megargee, painter of animals, the first lecturer. Animals appear in person to assist the students in getting better and more natural lines in their work—and they pose more or less naturally. Mr. Megargee explained the fine points in the models as a part of his lecture.

'Pedigree' of Old Telescope Is Traced To Find 'Relationship' to Astronomer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 26—If a group of amateur Pittsburgh astronomers are on the right trail, the Smithsonian Institution is going to receive a relic of the work of the late Dr. John A. Brashear, the man whom 100,000 Pittsburghers called "Uncle John."

Dr. Brashear performed the feat, many years ago, of producing a 60-inch telescopic lens, largest in the world at that time.

An old telescope of the vintage hawkers still occasionally use to separate nickels from curious pedestrians for a look at the moon was discovered recently in the attic of a home in Elizabeth, Penna. It was left at the house in 1919 by a man who was unable to pay his room rent. This man would set the telescope up in the streets, sell tickets to "star gazers" for 5 cents apiece and explain that the instrument was made by a famous astronomer, according to a member of the Elizabeth family.

The telescope was dusted off and given to Mrs. Maud S. Wiegel, an enthusiastic amateur astronomer of Elizabeth, who started fellow members of the Pittsburgh section of the Academy of Science and Arts searching through pages of old books to trace its history in time to exhibit it at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science to be held here from Dec. 27 to Jan. 4.

It was established that the telescope has a five-inch refractor corresponding to one mentioned in "The Biography of John Brashear." Other indications point to its being the work of Dr. Brashear.

Leo J. Scanlon, secretary of the astronomers' society here, places the age of the telescope at approximately 44 years.

"The eight moons around Saturn which appear in the silver inlay show that it was probably made about 1890," he said. "Only eight moons were known up to 1895, and the eighth moon was discovered about 50 years before this.

"We hope we are on the right track," Mr. Scanlon continued, "and if the telescope should be ideneified as Dr. Brashear's work, it will be placed in the Smithsonian Institution."

Chicago Housing Budgeted

A $7,000,000-housing plan has been approved for Chicago.

Military College Sold To Hyatt Foundation

CHESTER, Pa., Nov. 26 (AP)—After 114 years as a privately-owned institution, Pennsylvania Military College, one of the oldest institutions of its kind in the United States, has been placed on a public basis.

John G. Pew, member of the newly-created Hyatt Foundation, making an announcement of transfer, said that the college had been purchased from the Hyatt family to assure its perpetuation beyond the lives of the family's present representatives. Under the foundation, the college will be operated as a non-profit institution.

Millions of Meteors at Work Renewing Youth of Old Earth

Dr. Lewis of University of California Says Deposits From the Skies Are Constantly Working Over the Elements in the Earth's Crust

BERKELEY, Calif., Nov. 24 (AP)—A new cosmic theory, showing the earth continuously renewing the elements in its crust, bringing in new youthfulness from space, is announced this week by Dr. Gilbert N. Lewis of the University of California, in the Physical Review.

He calls it "genesis of the elements." It applies Dr. Lewis' world-famous knowledge of chemistry in a new way, but to some old commonplace events, to which natural scientists have not been paying much attention.

It is well known that from 20,000,000 to 40,000,000 meteors strike the earth's atmosphere daily, that they mostly burn to dust, and that they are composed principally of iron, nickel and stone.

Cosmic Rays

Dr. Lewis shows how cosmic rays may be using this cosmic dust to convert the whole crust of the earth into a transmutation laboratory. The rays, as he analyzes them, may convert the iron, nickel and possibly a few other meteoric elements into all the elements known to man.

Covering the meteoric iron and nickel into oxygen, silicon, aluminum and some of it ultimately into the rare elements like uranium and radium is a revolutionary idea. Yet something must become of the meteoric rain. For H. H. Nininger, meteor expert of Denver, has calculated the meteor deposits enough to cover the earth 19 feet deep in 60,000,000 years.

Some form of disintegration keeps this deposit from girdling the earth today with many 19-foot layers made mostly of nickel, iron and stone. Dr. Lewis's chemical studies introduce a new form of disintegration.

Disrupt the Nuclei

He refers to the well-known fact that cosmic rays disrupt the nuclei of atoms. Whether the rays hit gold, iron, or flesh, they separate atoms into their original particles, electrons, protons and other "building blocks."

These particles then recombine, but not necessarily into the same substance they were before the cosmic bombshell hit. Dr. Lewis thinks it possible that particularly iron and nickel, the meteor elements, may be split by these collisions. Nickel so split might be silicon. Aluminum and silicon would come from iron.

He writes six formulas by which some of these changes might occur chemically.

"We may suppose," he states, "that this radiation (cosmic rays) breaks the iron and nickel nuclei into fragments, some of which constitute the lighter elements, and some of which combine rarely to form the less abundant heavy elements."

Atomic Weights

As suggestions for thinking this occurs he points to the fact first noted by Professor Harkins, of the University of Chicago, that the abundant elements in the earth's crust have atomic weights similar to those abundant in meteors. Thus under the splitting theory it might be possible for the kind of crust the earth actually has to have been built up from meteors.

The age of the earth is another suggestive support. The radioactive "clocks" of ancient stones indicate this is about 3,000,000,000 years. But the solar system is said by some natural scientists to be probably 100 times older than the earth.

Produced on Earth

So he thinks it appears possible that "the parent radioactive substances have been produced upon the earth, and presumably are now being produced, as fast as they are being consumed."

If, says Dr. Lewis, his hypothesis is true, there must be some "genetic" connection between the iron-nickel and the stony meteors.

Presumably the stony meteors might arise from conversion, in space, or wherever the meteors originate, of the heavier nickel-iron meteors by the splitting action of cosmic rays.

Analysis on this point, Dr. Lewis says, furnishes facts which he calls "striking." These facts are appreciable amounts of silicon and aluminum in the stony meteors of exactly the atomic weights that would arise from splitting nickel and iron in the heavy meteors.

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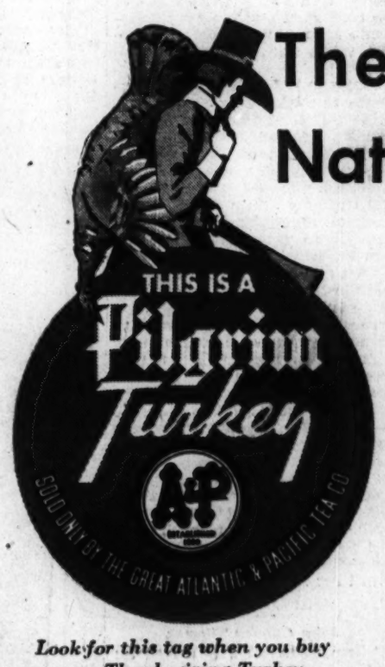

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Electric Industry to Fight President's Power Program On Constitutional Grounds

Through Edison Institute, Will Take Question Into Courts—Newton D. Baker and James M. Beck Retained—Mask Is Off, Says TVA Head

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (AP)—The electric power industry, charging a "barrage of attack" is leveled against it by "various federal agencies," has declared war on the Administration's power program.

Planning to fight in the courts, the Edison Electric Institute—an association representing 80 per cent of the nation's electric power interests—authorized its executives to take any steps necessary to determine "whether there are limits under the Constitution beyond which Government may go in using public funds to destroy by competitive construction and operating the existing investments of private capital."

Thomas N. McCarter, president of the institute, and head of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, said in announcing the move yesterday that the Tennessee Valley project, foremost federal power development, has been found "palpably unconstitutional" in a legal opinion by Newton D. Baker of Cleveland and James M. Beck of Philadelphia.

Mr. Baker, Secretary of War during the Wilson Administration, and Mr. Beck, former Solicitor General and Representative, were retained by Mr. McCarter as "constitutional lawyers of national reputation."

Mask Off, Says TVA Head

The declaration of war brought a prompt retort from David E. Lilienthal, director of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

"The mask is off," said Mr. Lilienthal in a statement at Knoxville, Tenn. "The few men in New York City who, through the holding companies, control the electricity supply of 130,000,000 people have stepped from behind the 'widows and orphans,' the preferred stockholders, the ice men and the coal men, and are now speaking in their own behalf.

"We now have, in the open, a clear issue between the people who use electricity and those who have controlled it."

The Electric Institute's board of trustees acted on Nov. 15, three days after President Roosevelt made public a survey by the Power Authority of the State of New York, which asserted that rates based on a proposed "yardstick" would save consumers in northeastern states as much as 40 per cent of their electric bills.

Mr. McCarter's announcement came after the President's statement that communities in every state in the Union would follow the example of Tupelo, Miss., first to contract for electricity from a federal development.

Charges Forced Sales

Mr. McCarter accused Government agencies of "forcing sales" of utility properties and concluded:

"I hope to have an early opportunity to lay this whole matter before the President."

The institute's head said he had asked Mr. Baker and Mr. Beck for opinions on "some four or five basic problems." The TVA finding was requested first, he explained.

Counsel's report on the TVA, Mr. McCarter said, "is a lengthy and convincing opinion, buttressed by a wealth of citation from decisions of the United States Supreme Court.

"It holds in substance that the legislation relating to this project and the plan of governmental action set up therein are palpably unconstitutional; that the legislation, if valid, does not authorize much that has either been done by the authority or that it is preparing to do, which is therefore illegal, and that the co-operative actions of the TVA and the PWA forcing sales of property of private utilities under threat of gifts and loans to municipalities are illegal."

President Blames Blockers

Outstanding power projects of the Administration are the TVA, the Bonneville Dam on the Columbia River and the Grand Coulee Dam on the Upper Columbia.

Mr. Roosevelt has inspected all three, the TVA while enroute to Warm Springs, Ga., where he is at present.

Speaking on his latest tour, the President criticized "obstructionists, few in number in comparison with the whole population," who, he said, were making every effort "to block and harass and to delay this great national program."

Utilities Fight Steers Toward Supreme Court

(Continued from Page 1)

owned by the public through "customer ownership."

4. That private ownership was superior to municipal ownership.

How Propaganda Worked

The reports show textbooks were edited to conform to the utilities' viewpoint, teachers were given utility jobs and "honorariums"; millions of pamphlets were distributed for school use; lecturerers were supplied and institutions themselves were given large sums.

Samuel Insull helped to organize this big movement. W. Griffin Gribbel, chairman of the American Gas Association's committee, christened his body the "Twig Committee," because, he said, "as the twig is bent the bough is inclined."

The commission charges school textbooks were shaped "to the utility viewpoint."

Even kindergartens did not escape. Some 400,000 copies of a juvenile pamphlet, "The Ohm Queen," printed gayly in colors, were distributed to the youngsters, who, as Matthew S. Sloan, president of the Brooklyn Edison Company, reported, "will be the customers, the inventors, the voters and the lawmakers of the future."

President Gains Housing Agreement

(Continued from Page 1)

Administrator, and James A. Moffett, FHA Administrator, as to the length the Government should go into the hitherto private housing field, the demand that a centralized housing authority be established is growing rapidly. Donald R. Richberg, who heads the National Emergency Council, is understood to be working on such a project.

In "Substantial Accord"

Although a joint statement issued by Mr. Ickes and Mr. Moffett at the White House denied any rift and asserted that they had found themselves in "substantial accord" on housing politics, neither withdrew any of the conflicting statements previously made. Mr. Ickes insists that the Government should make it possible for a family to build a house at 3 per cent interest with no down payment, while Mr. Moffett declares that such a program would drive private capital into hiding and "tear up" the National Housing Act.

Meanwhile, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration is going ahead with its program for building houses in rural communities for as little as $900, with no down payment, despite the apparent disagreement between various housing agencies as to the wisdom of such building and despite a ruling from the Comptroller-General, J. R. McCarl, that use of relief funds to buy land and build houses is illegal.

Sites for Communities

Tentative approval of 50 rural-industrial communities for the destitute in 19 states was announced by the FERA. Land has been bought or optioned for most of these sites, it was said. Two are to be in Alabama; two in Arkansas; one in California; five in Florida; four in Georgia; two in Illinois; one in Massachusetts; two in Mississippi; two in Missouri; nine in Nebraska; two in New Mexico; two in Oklahoma; two in Ohio; one in South Carolina; three in South Dakota; two in West Virginia; one in Wisconsin; one in Tennessee and five in Texas.

Whether Mr. McCarl intends to hold up federal funds for these communities will not be known until he passes on December allotments to the states.

Mr. Moffett's views have received support by Spencer D. Baldwin, president of the National Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, who wired him to "immediately press upon the President the serious results" of spending vast sums of public money for low-cost housing.

Private Capital Wary

"Private capital will become indisposed to come forward and uncertainty and demoralization will result," he declared.

"The National Housing Act has afforded us a sound policy to work on and this should be followed through in a sane and orderly way. Our national organization, together with dozens of other national organizations connected with building materials, as well as the American Federation of Labor, the National Real Estate Boards and the American Bankers Association, have heartily indorsed the housing program which you are now intelligently working out and these organizations are behind you and have faith in your ability to bring us the results we so urgently need.

"If the PWA proposal is permitted to develop, private industry cannot compete with the Government and the value of millions of homes purchased through thrift and savings of millions of our citizens will be depreciated.

"Please use your good offices with the President to discourage this proposal, which necessarily must check re-employment on the edge of winter and retard the general recovery he has so valiantly strived for."

New England Textile Trade Demands New Wage Balancing

(Continued from Page 1)

dustry will push an exhaustive inquiry into the actual rates of wages now paid in the higher brackets. This is regarded by those supporting a new agreement, as the entering wedge. With the facts before the industry, the several trade associations can then take action without having to bring less competent government investigators onto the scene.

Hope to Have Plan

Then, when the matter of NRA code differentials is officially opened up, the industry will itself have a plan entirely prepared, and worked over by leaders of the industry.

It is expected that a campaign for such a new agreement will shortly come out into the open. At present, discussions are largely behind closed doors, inasmuch as northern manufacturers do not wish unnecessarily to cause sectional cleavages.

The hope is to settle on a plan for the industry, as a whole, with majorities from both sections back of it—rather than split the industry further apart into economic warfare.

Union Labor in South Claims Discrimination

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP)—The Textile Labor Board held its first hearing today on charges of discrimination against union workers after the September textile strike.

Union witnesses from the Clinton and Lydia Cotton Mills, both of Clinton, S. C., told the board their jobs had been filled by men who were not employed in the plant when the strike was called.

Paul Dean, president of the Clinton local, said four union members at the Clinton mill, including himself, were not taken back and A. L. Harrison, a leader of the Lydia local, testified there were 18 such cases at that plant.

Francis J. Gorman, vice-president of the United Textile Workers, was at the hearing. John Peel, of Greenville, S. C., also a textile union vice-president in charge of southern headquarters at Greenville, told the board there was no violence of any kind at the two Clinton mills during the strike. Those who were not taken back, he said, were in every instance officials or active members of the union.

Uxbridge Union Defers Action on Textile Strike

UXBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 26 (AP)—The local union of the United Textile Workers of America have voted to postpone action for two weeks on a strike in the Uxbridge Worsted Mill and the Waucantuck Mills.

A meeting was held in the Town Hall, attended by 1000 members, and practically every employee of the two mills concerned attended.

The vote was taken after union officials reported that the managers of both mills have agreed to arbitrate on all grievances. Joseph Silvia of Pawtucket, R. I., New England union organizer, addressed the meeting, and said he will remain in the Uxbridge Worsted plant here next week to settle all grievances. The following week he will work with the union members in the Waucantuck Mills.

Ludlow Business Men Move to Settle Strike

LUDLOW, Mass., Nov. 26 (AP)—Merchants of the town, hard hit by the continued strike of employees of the Ludlow Manufacturing Associates, moved Saturday in an effort to bring about a settlement.

As a result, a conference was held between officials of the jute manufacturing concern, the town's chief industry, and a strike committee consisting of Alexander Smith of New York, organizer of the United Textile Workers' Union, Philip Moore, president of the local, and a small group of strikers. Though the conference failed of specific results it is hoped that it may pave the way for others that may prove fruitful.

The closing down of the plant for an indefinite period is having a serious effect upon other business of the town because of the pay-roll loss entailed. Picketing is continued daily and a large force of state police remains on duty.

MacGuire's Deals At Banks Reported In 'Fascist' Inquiry

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (AP)—A statement that Gerald P. MacGuire, the Wall Street bond salesman whom Maj. Gen. Smedley D. Butler charged with urging him to head a Fascist "putsch" in the United States, handled $75,000 for "unexplained" purposes while on a salary of $432 a month was issued last night by the congressional committee on un-American activities.

The committee said that Mr. MacGuire received from Robert Sterling Clark, New York broker, approximately $75,000 "which Mr. MacGuire reluctantly admitted, on being confronted with the evidence."

Records

"Whether there was more, and how much, the committee does not yet know," the statement added.

Representative Samuel Dickstein, vice-chairman, said that the committee made its report on Mr. MacGuire's financial transactions after a thorough questioning of the bond salesman and an examination of bank records. "You can't get away from it, somebody is trying to shield somebody on something that looks rotten, and honest people don't do that," Mr. Dickstein said.

The $75,000, the statement asserted, was in addition to $30,000 which Mr. MacGuire received from Mr. Clark and $1000 from Walter E. Frew of the Corn Exchange Bank for his "Committee for a Sound Dollar and Sound Currency, Inc."

European Trip

Mr. Clark's $75,000 contribution is shown in $26,000 deposited by Mr. MacGuire in the Manufacturers Trust Company, $10,000 cash handed over at a luncheon, and in Mr. MacGuire's purchase of letters of credit totaling $30,300, the statement said.

In addition, the committee said that Mr. MacGuire spent almost $8000 on a trip to Europe, supposedly buying bonds, but actually sending back detailed "reports" of Fascist organizations abroad.

"Though Mr. MacGuire denied a statement by General Butler that he (Mr. MacGuire) tossed 18 $1000 bills on a bed in a Newark hotel in September, 1933, for 'expenses,'" the committee said its evidence shows that Mr. MacGuire had that much money at the time. Mr. MacGuire, the statement said, "could not remember whether he had ever handled $1000 bills, and certainly could not remember producing 13 of them at one time in the bank." Yet "just six days after General Butler claims Mr. MacGuire showed him 18 $1000 bills in Newark," the statement asserted, "records of the Central Hanover Bank show MacGuire bought letters of credit for $4000 and $9000 and paid with 13 $1000 bills."

Civilization in Liberia

Of Liberia's 2,500,000 inhabitants, about 60,000 are said to be civilized.

Music in Boston

People's Symphony

Varied fare was provided by Fabien Sevitzky for the third concert of the season by the People's Symphony Orchestra, given in Jordan Hall yesterday afternoon. Perhaps to display the developing virtues of his string choirs, and incidentally those of his woodwind, he opened the program with Vivaldi's Concerto in D minor, in the transcription with organ by Alexander Siloti. Certainly the strings have much improved in tone quality, in precision and in flexibility. There is need of two more cellos to give the proper balance. The woodwind too has much to commend it.

The American item of the concert was Miss Mary Howe's "Dirge." The composer is a graduate of the Peabody Conservatory in Baltimore, where as a pupil of Gustav Strube she received the diploma for composition, and she has studied in Europe. Her "Sand" was played recently by the Philadelphia Orchestra. This "Dirge" evokes a mood and sets an atmosphere by use of the traditional means for such purposes. It is a well-made composition which evinces no great originality.

Benjamin DeLoache, baritone, appeared as soloist. He sang the arias "Revenge, Timotheus Cries," from Handel's "Alexander's Feast," and the Invocation to the Evening Star from "Tannhäuser." Mr. DeLoache revealed a voice of considerable natural quality within a limited range, excellent enunciation and careful attention to phrasing. He is, however, hampered by faulty tone production and by an imperfect breath control which results at times in insecure intonation.

The program closed with a heaven-storming performance of Tchaikovsky's Fourth Symphony. The strings passed with credit the test of the pizzicato passages, and the woodwind was commendable, although there is room for improvement in its phrasing. But in the first and the last movements Mr. Sevitzky gave too much rein to the brass, and overdrove the whole orchestra, at the cost of clarity and architectural truth. The production of much sound had its reward in the applause of the audience, but Euterpe must have bowed her head in sorrow.

L. A. S.

John Charles Thomas

Those who elected to attend the song recital of John Charles Thomas, baritone of the Metropolitan Opera Company, in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon were rewarded by some very fine singing as well as an afternoon of amusement. Mr. Thomas opened his program with a Schubert-Schumann group. This was followed by the aria, "Eri tu," from Verdi's "Un Ballo in Maschera." Two groups of songs included items from Donaudy, Sadero, Saint-Saëns, Carpenter and others.

Although Mr. Thomas offered Schubert's "Hoffnung" with a full appreciation for both text and melodic content, as also he offered "Der Jüngling und der Tod" and "An die Laute," it became apparent early in the afternoon that he did not intend his audience to be the only ones to derive enjoyment from the program. Mr. Thomas was obviously "in the mood" and his listeners gained thereby. The Verdi aria was given with appropriate intensity and a fine regard for proper phrasing, and "O del mio amato ben" of Stefano Donaudy revealed some of the old-school, bel canto type of singing too seldom heard in these crisp days.

The pair of songs by Sadero gave the singer an opportunity to exercise his faculty for miming, at which he is peculiarly successful. The final group comprised songs in English, from which this commentator would choose "The Green River," by Carpenter, for its beauty of harmonic structure, and "O men from the fields," by Herbert Hughes, for apt portrayal of mood and depth of feeling.

The accompaniments of Carroll Hollister, played entirely sans notes, including the numerous encores, deserve special mention, although there were moments when the listener sensed a pair of lagging hands at the keyboard. G. M. S.

Boston Art Notes

Arnold Geissbuhler

Truly an event in Boston's art season is the show of sculpture by Arnold Geissbuhler. In his first exhibition, the artist reveals himself a genuine sculptor, in possession of craft and ideas. So rarely do we encounter performers who really plumb the depths of the art of carving that we consider Mr. Geissbuhler's appearance an event of importance. At the Goodman-Walker Gallery more than a dozen pieces are on view. They are heads for the most part, beaten or carved or modeled from lead, marble, alabaster, terra cotta, pewter, bronze. Plaster is happily absent from this display, save for one piece.

Arnold Geissbuhler comes to grips with the actual materials. When he beats a head out of lead, he leaves an impression upon the features of the vigorous pounding of the surface. Alabaster, on the other hand, he carves for clean contour and smooth surface. In portraiture there are varied methods of approach. For the mobile-featured, expressive face, modeling with depressions and bosses, acute accents and variations is preferable. There are a few portraits done in this manner. And if Mr. Geissbuhler has any kinship with the Frenchman with whom he studied, Antoine Bourdelle, he demonstrates it in these heads.

There are other portraits of women, done in a heroic fashion; face and forehead are wide, full, eyes large, other features not too precisely articulated. The artist leans toward the conciseness and monumentality of primitive sculptors. Here there is a certain affinity with another Frenchman, Despiau.

Mr. Geissbuhler makes portraiture something further-reaching than a presentation of an interesting person; he endows the model with sculptural qualities which in themselves have beauty.

A few miniatures do not show sufficiently the artist's capacities in figure subjects. D. A.

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Reich Bishop's Power Dwindles With Confiscation of Weekly Advocating Ban on Opposition

Powers Restored to Lutheran Calvinistic Church Organization With 19,000,000 Members, Recently Made Part of Unified Church

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Nov. 26—Further indication of the weakening influence Reich Bishop Ludwig Müller was given last week-end, when the authorities confiscated the current issue of his weekly periodical, "The Gospel of the Third Reich."

Moreover, it is understood a National-Socialist legal authority consulted by Dr. Müller has now declared the Reich Bishop's decrees are illegal.

As a result, a number of conferences announced for last week-end were called off.

In addition, "the Council of the Church of the Old Prussian Union," representing 19,000,000 Lutheran Calvinistic Church members, has had its powers restored, which were taken away months ago in the attempt to establish a unified Evangelical church.

The Reich Bishop's periodical was confiscated for an article which advocated that everything should be done by German Christians to obtain their ends and which called on the Ministry of Propaganda to prohibit the church opposition holding any public meetings. Having already confiscated Junge Kirche, the organ of the Opposition, for something much milder, it was necessary, if any semblance of equal treatment was to be observed, that the Reich Bishop's weekly should also be confiscated.

But that "non-intervention" by the state is variously interpreted by different departments is illustrated in the temporary arrest of Friedrich Dibelius, former General Superintendent of the Evangelical Church in Brandenburg and well-known Biblical scholar. A meeting he was addressing was interrupted by German Christians. The police interferred. But Dr. Dibelus was arrested, not the interrupters. He was released afer a strong protest from opposition circles.

Leaders of the church opposition have meanwhile opened a meeting at Leipzig, where its understood they have drawn up proposals for a new Evangelical Church government. Dr. August Marahrens, Lutheran Bishop of Hanover, is stated to be their candidate for Reich Bishop.

Storm Troop Cuts Bring Increases In Reichswehr and S. S.

BERLIN, Nov. 26 (AP)—The brown shirt the National Socialists so proudly wore on the road to dictatorship is changing color and assuming the more durable black of the Schutz Staffel or the blue-grey of the Reichswehr.

A reliable expert said today the change was due to a partial eclipse of the once indispensable Sturm Abteilung, or S. A.

This change, dating from the time of the June "purge," and involving matters of jealousy, may lead to an increase in the size of the standing army beyond the provisions of the Versailles Treaty, it was stated.

An informant said the move perhaps is an effort to improve Germany's relations with neighboring countries whose strong objections to the personal army of Reich Führer Adolf Hitler caused the foundering of the disarmament conference.

There was a time when between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 of the S. A. members under Capt. Ernst Roehm were vitally important in the Reich.

The S. A. men have had four courses to take since the reductions began. Those adjudged the least fit entered "voluntary" labor service if they were unemployed—and recent decrees have forced nearly all under 25 to relinquish their jobs to older men. Others have become black uniformed S. S. men, who, fully trained, are becoming more and more the National Socialist backbone as political and military police. Another opportunity for the men is to join the Reichswehr.

One military observer estimated the consequent standing army increase at 10 times the 100,000 allowed by the Versailles Treaty.

Now the S. S. and the Reichswehr are represented as being jealous of each other's position.

Hollow Tree Yields Honey

Several gallons of honey were taken from a hollow tree cut down on Jefferson Avenue, St. Louis.

Chaco Embargo Sanctioned By Assembly Vote

Buenos Aires Conference Still Has Chance to Settle Controversy

GENEVA, Nov. 26 (By U. P.)—An arms embargo against Bolivia and Paraguay, the first sanction in the history of the League of Nations, was approved by the Assembly Saturday as part of an elaborate plan to settle the sanguinary Chaco war.

The measure which started independent of the League may be modified in favor of the party accepting the League plan in the event the other rejects the recommendations.

The United States and Brazil, both non-members of the League, were formally invited to join the advisory committee of 23 nations. Prentiss B. Gilbert, American consul at Geneva, and Nubeco Degouver, Brazilian minister, were asked to forward the invitations to their governments.

The Assembly approval gave the American nations a final chance to settle the bitter conflict at a peace conference of six neutral nations at Buenos Aires, which will first arrange a cessation of hostilities if possible.

The belligerents must notify of their acceptance or rejection before Dec. 20. If both accept, the President of Argentina is authorized to summon the parley. If this fails to reach a solution of the disputed frontier or arrange arbitral procedure within two months, the question goes automatically to the Hague court.

Following adjournment of the Assembly, the advisory committee took the action necessary toward collaboration of the United States and Brazil in its deliberations and at Buenos Aires.

Francisco Castillo Najera, president of the Assembly, and chairman of the Chaco Advisory Commission, cabled Paraguay and Bolivia a "supreme appeal" for peace. Assembly adoption of the Chaco report was by unanimous vote of 46 delegates, with those of Bolivia and Paraguay abstaining. The poll was taken by roll call, all 46 answering "Yes." The report needed the unanimous approval of the League Council and a majority of the Assembly. The vote of the two parties did not count.

R. V. Caballero Bedoya of Paraguay congratulated the "tireless efforts" of the committee.

Adolf Costa du Rels of Bolivia thanked the committee, but took occasion to criticize the historical part of the report. He promised that his government would "loyally" examine the recommendations, and if the Buenos Aires conference opened, to join in efforts to reach an equitable settlement.

Midshipman's Visit Recalls Western Australia Pioneer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—Midshipman Michael Grote Stirling of H. M. S. Sussex, the youngest son of Grote Stirling, who represents the Yale constituency in the Canadian House of Commons, was entertained by the Historical Society here on the occasion of the Duke of Gloucester's visit. Midshipman Stirling is a great-great-grand-nephew of the first Governor of Western Australia, Sir James Stirling. He was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Harper, who own property here which formerly belonged to Sir James Stirling.

Sir James landed in Western Australia in the year 1827, and was the first Englishman to sail up the Swan River.

A New Lord Mayor Brings 'Em Out

Wide World

Most of London Was There—With Umbrellas

Despite the Downpour, Londoners Lined the Way Over Which Sir Stephen Killick Was Driven in the State Coach to the Guildhall to Take the Oath as Lord Mayor.

Oliver Twist Rides Through Rain For Lord Mayor's Show

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Oliver Twist is still a persistent young fellow.

On Lord Mayor's Day in London he asked for "more" all morning. He asked for more in Cheapside at half past 12. He asked for more in Moorgate at ten minutes to one. He was still asking for more on the Victoria Embankment at half past two. And, although by this time he had a basinful of rain, he shook it out and valiantly asked for more at the Guildhall at about 3:30.

For Oliver Twist was on the back of a truck. He was part of the Dickens Pageant of the Lord Mayor's show, when Sir Stephen Killick, ardent Dickens lover, was installed as Lord Mayor of London.

Many other Dickens characters were there. First came the Pickwickians' journey to Rochester. Mr. Bertram Mills, London circus producer, drove them in the original "Commodore" coach. And Mr. Jingle leaned continually out of the coach to wave to the ladies, who were hiding underneath umbrellas en route.

Following the coach came the lawyers wrangling over Bardell vs. Pickwick, and Mrs. Jarley's Waxworks, and Little Nell being welcomed by Mr. Marton. And even despite the rain the crowds came out onto the pavements to watch the procession go by.

Croat Refugees Mum At Camp in Hungary

(Continued from Page 1)

deserters?" was the next rude question.

"But please—" burst out the Croatian. "We are political emigrants. I myself have been beaten nearly to death by the Serbs. I had to flee, and I'll never turn back until Croatia is independent. My colleagues feel as I do about it."

"How many of you are there here?"

"Only two, and the servants."

Admission to the house was definitely refused. The chief said: "It's enough if you look through this window." Four cots could be seen arranged very simply and neatly. Several men were washing dishes, at least 10 all dressed in the same sort of rainproof jacket of a substantial new material.

Further inquiries in the village brought mention of the same mysterious Mr. Horváth, who had rented Janka Puszta and also this place. It was said that the same well-known lawyer of Nagykanizsa had drawn up both contracts.

In Nagykanizsa itself, in a little gray house, rented again by the same people, Croatian emigrants are living. The door of this one-story building is kept closed day and night and isn't even opened in answer to the door bell, but a window is opened instead, and a man speaking Hungarian, with a marked foreign accent, asks: "What do you want?" Then, "Come back again tomorrow, and the boss will answer your questions himself."

Judging by the sound of voices there must be about five or six men there.

Geneva Hopes to Put Out Fire Smoldering in Central Europe

(Continued from Page 1)

gary, hopes of political accord with the Little Entente are lessened. France, on the other hand, cannot abandon Yugoslavia for Italy, and cannot act without the Little Entente.

But Italy too is at the crossroads. It is suggested that although it cannot desert Hungary in these circumstances, it would be glad to modify its diplomacy were Yugoslavia and France to make its path easier.

Hence there is Hungarian eagerness to discuss "terrorism" now while it is sure of Italian backing, and hence Yugoslavia's reticence and French reserve.

Extradition to France Of 'Terrorist' Suspects Declined by Turin Court

Copyright 1934 by the Associated Press

ROME, Nov. 26—Italy's reply to Yugoslavia's attempt to investigate the plot that resulted in the assassination of King Alexander at Marseilles last month was a refusal of France's demand for the extradition of two alleged principals.

The Court of Appeals at Turin ruled against France's request for Dr. Ante Pavelich, alleged "terrorist" leader, and his supposed ssistant, Egon Kvaternik, both have been under arrest in Italy since shortly after the murder of King Alexander and Louis Barthou, the late Foreign Minister of France.

Second Blow

A three-line communiqué issued today announced that the court of appeals had decided the extradition "must not be conceded to France." This is the second blow Italy has delivered to Yugoslavia in two days.

On Saturday she demanded that the League of Nations Council immediately hear Yugoslavia's grave charges that the Marseilles assassinations were plotted in Hungary, and an Italian Government spokesman said that Italy and Hungary will be joined by Austria in presenting a united front at Geneva when Yugoslavia's charge is heard.

French Demand

France, acting on the urgent suggestion of Yugoslavia, demanded the extradition of Dr. Pavelich on the grounds that several alleged accomplices arrested in France named him as their leader. He was the acknowledged head of the Ustachi, a Croatian organization aimed at liberating Croatia from Yugoslav control.

That France's demand would be met with a negative reply was a foregone conclusion in view of the fact that France had denied 42 Italian requests for the extradition of political exiles in recent years. However, diplomatic sources said that the Italian decision, coming at this delicate moment, would further complicate the situation and embitter the Italo-Yugoslav relations still more.

Definitive

The Turin court communiqué did not state the reasons for the denial of the extradition request, but official sources said they were based on legal points of difference between ordinary crime and political crime. The Court of Appeal's decision meant that extradition is definitely denied by Italy, since, by the law, the Minister of Justice, who is given the right of final decision, must issue the same verdict as the Court of Appeal when that court decides in favor of a person under arrest.

Reports from Vienna are to the effect that the Government of Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg strongly supports Hungary and Italy in demanding an immediate hearing of the Yugoslav accusations. These three nations will request an investigation by the League of the entire question of political exiles.

No Halt For Rapprochement

Negotiations for an Italo-French rapprochement will not be halted by the present situation, the spokesman said. He pointed out that France did not present a note at Geneva to accompany the one submitted by Yugoslavia as did Czechoslovakia and Roumania.

An Italian newspaper editorially called particular attention to this fact and concluded therefore that France does not support Yugoslavia's charge.

A spokesman characterized the Belgrade action as a deliberate attempt to introduce a wedge into Italo-French negotiations.

Premier Mussolini's attitude toward the Yugoslav move at Geneva changed overnight, it was revealed today. Until Friday he wanted to play it down in order that the political atmosphere of Europe should not be disturbed.

When the Yugoslav letter, however, was published, Premier Mussolini was said to be amazed at its allegedly violent tone. He decided Hungary could not be permitted to remain under such charges for nearly two months without having a chance to reply to them and is now pressing for an early hearing.

Women Hit Arms Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM — Three thousand Dutch women, members of the Dutch section of the International Women's League for Peace and Freedom, have decided actively to support action against the private armament and munition industry.

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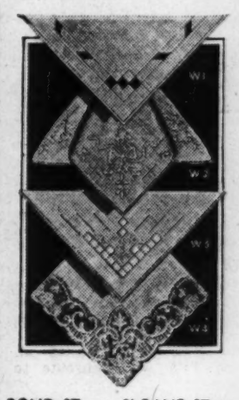

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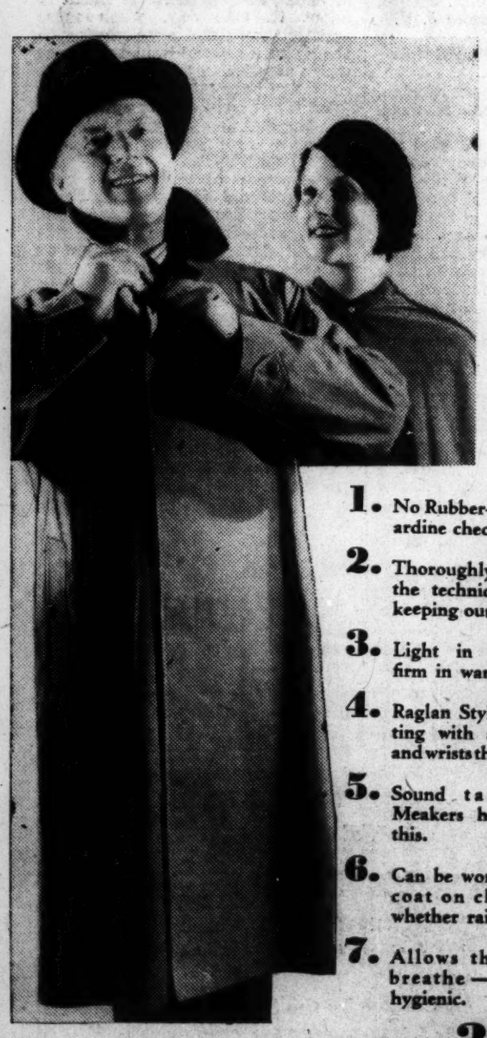

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Birds' Thanksgiving

By **Ella H. Hay**

IT HAD been a very cold autumn in the valley where the bird family had settled down to spend the winter. All the birds of Sunny Farm orchard, far away in the North, had come down South to the cozy grove adjoining Dickey Dean's home, expecting to spend a comfortable winter there, with warm days and plenty of good food. And so it was disappointing to find it so cold.

The garden of Dickey's home was such a beautiful place, with its cedars and pines, its rose bowers and broad eaves, which gave splendid protection from storms, and its abundance of good food, that many birds returned winter after winter to make homes in its sheltered spots.

But this winter shortly after the last winter guest had arrived, the cold west wind swept every gay-colored leaf from the bending trees, whistled through the evergreens, and stormed at the very eaves' troughs in such a ferocious way that the birds huddled together in the most hidden places, trying to keep warm.

The cold weather was not too bad so long as the food held out, but the trouble was that Jack Frost came so often, and stayed so long, that before long every insect was gone and the ground was far too hard to allow the hungry birds to find food there. Even the scattered bits of grain, and the weed seeds had been eaten.

Even so the bird family had sung and chattered happily in spite of the hardship until today. Today everything seemed different; something had happened. A heavy snow had fallen during the night and covered everything which might yield a little food, and the chill west wind was howling dismally, finding even the most hidden places. But it was neither the storm nor the wind that was the real cause of the trouble.

It Began With the Snow Man

It all began in the morning when Dickey and his little sister came out to play in the fresh fallen snow. The two children rolled around in it until they looked very much like the snow man they were building. And all the time they were shaping the funny round head, and placing the bits of coal where buttons should be, they were singing merrily, "Today is Thanksgiving Day. Today is Thanksgiving."

"And the big old turkey gander is nearly roasted," said Sister Nan.

"And the cranberry sauce and pumpkin pies are all ready on the pantry shelf," sang Dickey.

Then both children laughed merrily and put the coal-scuttle hat on the funny-shaped snow man.

Now it seems strange that hearing someone talk about Thanksgiving Day would have made the birds in Dickey Dean's garden unhappy, but that is just what happened.

The first one to speak was the Blue Jay who called out in his great cawing voice that it was a shame some folks had so much when they, the birds, had nothing.

"They are eating turkey and we can't even find a single grain of wheat to keep us from being hungry!" he cried shaking his handsome topnot in an excited manner.

"We certainly have nothing to give thanks for," added the Cardinal, crouching close to his modest little mate, who looked wistfully through the kitchen window where great preparations were being made for the Thanksgiving feast.

One after another the birds of all the different families added a fresh complaint about the lack of food and the terrible cold, until they were all very miserable indeed, and the lovely songs had ceased altogether. No, that is not right; I should have said that nearly all the songs had ceased, for winsome Bluebird was still singing.

"How can you be so happy when we are ready to starve," asked his cousin, Mr. Robin.

"Oh, there is so much to be thankful for," said the Bluebird, bursting into a fresh song.

"Whatever do you mean by such nonsense?" asked all the other birds indignantly. "You know we have no food, and that the west wind has found our most secret hiding place. How can we be thankful?"

Bluebird's Long Speech

"We still have the sunshine," returned Bluebird, happily, "and we have snow which keeps us from being thirsty. Then we can be thankful for the food we had yesterday, and for many, many days before. We can be thankful, too, that we shall have food again, because, of course, we shall soon get food somehow. We really don't need to know just how we are going to get it, do we?"

That was a long speech for Bluebird, and when it was finished he burst into a gay, happy song that not a single bird in the whole grove could resist joining in the chorus, and it was surprising how happy they began to feel when they had once started singing again.

Inside the house Father, Mother, Little Sister, and Dickey Dean had just sat down to the great Thanksgiving feast. And it was at the moment when Dickey Dean was finishing his little "thank you" prayer that the birds were singing their loudest, happiest strains.

"Oh, Mother," said Dickey Dean, "the birds are saying 'Thank you' before they have their feast, too. Can't we give them a part of our dinner, so that they will have something special to be thankful for?"

"Of course we can," replied Mother quickly. "I am so glad you thought of it; they are probably having trouble finding food in this snow. Come, we will take them some crumbs of bread before we begin eating."

"And I will put some grain in a box for them," said Father. "We must remember to put out grain every day while this cold weather lasts."

"I will put some suet left from the plum pudding on the tree branches," added Maggie, the cook, as she hurried to prepare tiny pieces of fat for the birds' dinner.

"The birds are having Thanksgiving dinner, too," exclaimed Dickey, happily, as the family again sat down to their turkey and cranberry sauce.

But the birds had forgotten that they had ever worried about food and were eating and chirping as gayly as could be, and singing their thanks for all the good things that they knew were theirs even if they couldn't see them for a little while.

Stories of Our Language

I

ONE of man's most wonderful achievements was learning to make sounds with his tongue, lips, and the vocal cords in his throat so that these sounds meant something to another person. It was long, long ago that speech began. We cannot say that one man invented speech, for many men through many years helped make our language.

And the language of any group is not yet completed and probably never will be. New words are constantly coming into our speech. If someone had said "automobile" or "radio" to George Washington, do you think he would have known what it meant?

Birds and animals have a way of expressing their feelings, too. You have heard your dog or cat tell you he was happy. You have heard them say they were frightened, or angry or puzzled.

When man was first beginning to make sounds to express his feelings, he made sounds like "oh" or "oo" to express pleasure or pain. Early man invented sounds similar to noises they heard. Small boys and girls say "bow-wow" when they mean a dog. Do you see how words such as "bang" and "boom" and "whisper" were made?

These are what we call "feeling" words and they are only a small group of our language words. It is natural that different groups of people in different parts of the world should have similar sounds to express similar feeling. That is why certain words sound much alike in several languages.

© Macmillan Co.

From "Midget and Bridget," by Berta and Elmer Hader.

The Song of the Books

By **The Piper**

The piper's song is a merry lay—
Over the hills and far away—
But how can we follow those notes so fleet?
Books shall be the golden shoes.
The winged steed, each child may choose,
To lands where the new and wonderful meet.

Wind in the Chimney: Cornelia Meigs. The Macmillan Company. $2.

A STORY TELLER loved by children all over America has written another book, and delight them it surely will.

An Englishwoman with her three children came to the new land, the United States, at the time of Washington's Presidency. With their possessions piled high on a wagon, the Morelands went far out to western Pennsylvania, where some Quaker cousins of theirs lived. Quite unexpectedly they found a house, and because no one lived in it and it seemed to welcome them, they settled in it.

It was a special house with a great chimney. Whenever the wind went by it made a lovely singing sound down the chimney: Deborah called it the song of the house. Perhaps no one loved the house quite so much as little Debby, and it was her busy fingers weaving a Wheel of Fortune quilt that finally determined whether the house should belong to the Morelands or—but I musn't tell you the story!

Pioneer Pennsylvania is a new kind of world to the little English children, just as reading of it now will be a new kind of adventure for present-day children. "Wind in the Chimney" is a charming story, told in a quaint, sweet way, with a few very pleasant pictures.

Robin on the Mountain: Charlie May Simon. E. P. Dutton and Co. $2.

Robin is a little boy living in the Ozark Mountains of Arkansas, in a funny little place called Possum Kingdom, and this is his story. A jolly tale it is, often serious, for the pioneer life was a hard one for everybody. It is written in local dialect and young Americans are sure to like this glimpse of a little known part of their own country.

Wide Road Ahead: Henry, B. Lent. The Macmillan Company. $2.

The boy who likes motorcars and mechanical things has a treat ahead in this book. Whatever he wants to know about a car, from what makes it go to its production in one of the big factories, is explained accurately and graphically with clear black-and-white drawings alongside.

Old Testament Stories: Lillie A. Faris. Platt and Munk Company. $1.25.

This is a collection of 27 Old Testament stories illustrated with many black-and-white drawings and several pages in full color. The stories have been simplified so that children under twelve will read them understandingly. They are given a background and enough description to bring the early Biblical life within the grasp of present-day readers.

Books With Pictures

Picture Story of Franklin D. Roosevelt: Vernon Quinn. F. A. Stokes Co. $1.25.

This is a story of Franklin Roosevelt up to the time of his Presidency. Each page has a picture with a short written description below it. Together they tell of his boyhood at Hyde Park, his school and college days and his gradual advancement to the highest office in American civic life. The pictures are graphic, the descriptions short and interesting.

Billy: Ruth Alexander Nichols. The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

Come play with Billy. See him building snow forts in the winter, sailing kites and making gardens in the spring, helping Mother and Daddy about the house, and doing many other things before he brushes his teeth and goes to bed at night. Big lovely photographs on every page and a running conversation with Billy make him seem like a real friend.

© Harcourt, Brace & Co

From "Little Pear and His Neighbors," by Eleanor Frances Lattimore.

Midget and Bridget: Berta and Elma Hader. The Macmillan Company. $2.

Two soft little gray burros grow up together on the western plains, then one day they are rounded up with many other burrows and sold—one to a Mexican pottery vendor, the other to a popcorn man. Bridget and Midget have many adventures until at last in the most unexpected way they come together again. There is real understanding of animals, jolly humor in this book, and the drawings are beautiful.

Down—Along Apple Market Street: Mabel Betsy Hill. F. A. Stokes Co. $1.35

One wintry day Judy Jo set out from her home at the end of Apple Market Street to take some bread to Grandmother at the other end. All along the way she had adventures—little ones, happy ones that showed the friendly spirit of village life and made her feel that getting joy was only half as much fun as giving it. Charming colored pictures and words together tell a happy tale for small children.

Bounce and the Bunnies: Ruth Carroll. Reynall and Hitchcock. $2.

Here is a lovely story about a setter pup who went to live with some bunnies in their underground home. Of course he grew and grew until the Hoppits didn't know what to do with him. Then Mrs. Hoppit gave him a party and sent him back to his own home with a basket of presents. There are laughs in every picture and good fun all through the book.

Around the World With Books

Tono Antonio: Ruth Sawyer. Viking Press. $1.75.

Yasu-Bo and Ishi-Ko. A Boy and Girl of Japan: Phyllis Ayer Sowers. Crowell Co. $1.50.

Little Pear and His Friends: Eleanor Frances Lattimore. Harcourt, Brace and Co. $2.

Nimbo. The Story of an African Boy: Josephine V. Pease. Albert Whitman and Co. $1.

Pablo and Petra. A Boy and Girl of Mexico: Melicent H. Lee. Crowell Co. $1.50.

Tono Antonio is a little Spanish boy who lived up in the high mountain country. Hard times fell on his family, his father could not work, his six brothers and sisters were hungry, so Tono bravely took his father's guitar and his goats to the big city on the sea. There wonderful things began to happen and how Tono helped his family at Christmas time makes a tender, courageous story.

From Spain we go to Japan. There, following the lives of Yasu-Bo and his sister Ishi-Ko, we share in the work and play of two little Japanese children during the summer and winter. The children's home is a humble one at first but good fortune comes to them and later we see them in another setting. The story is told simply, but it is so lifelike that reading it will help boys and girls to understand Japanese life.

Now let us go on to China. Little Pear made so many friends last year that they all wanted another book about him. This time he has a baby brother and a good deal of the story is about how Little Pear takes care of Shing-er, who seems to need watching every minute. Funny little drawings make the book a merry adventure.

In Nimbo we meet a little African boy, not exactly a real boy, for the adventures he has have been written from African folklore.

And now let us take a trip to Mexico and journey through the country with Pablo and Petra. As did Tono, they try to be helpful, and so they load their burro with pieces of green pottery and travel all around the country selling bowls and jugs. At length they reach home and just in time for some jolly festivities.

© Ruth Carroll

From "Bounce and the Bunnies," by Ruth Carroll.

The Twins' Bulletin Board

TEDDY and Billy, the twins, nailed up a playroom blackboard in the back hallway, downstairs. On this they asked their mother to write the things that she wanted them to do the next day. The boys agreed to choose the tasks they would rather do and do them first. After that they would decide which of them should do each of the other jobs.

Both boys had sometimes forgotten to do a task their mother had asked them to do, and this had caused disappointment and often a scolding. Now they would easily remember what they were expected to do when they came in from school, because the things would be chalked up on the bulletin board.

Maybe Billy would much rather weed the garden for an hour than go on an errand for his mother. If both jobs were on the blackboard it seemed much nicer to choose than to be told.

Of course the boys sometimes found it hard to choose between jobs both of them disliked to do. But they knew the board must be checked clean with no job undone, and they knew the home happiness depended on their work just as well as on their father's and mother's work, so they always managed to do the unpopular tasks as well.

How proud they always felt when each task was checked and they knew they were free to go and play! And how happy their mother was to know that she did not have to urge or coax or hear excuses because either boy had forgotten.

Try a blackboard in your home and see what a splendid plan it is.

Betty's Adventures in Germany

BETTY was a little English girl who lived in Germany. Her home was one of a group of small houses in the middle of a pine forest where all was green and quiet and peaceful.

There was a large sand box in the sunny corner near the willow tree, but Betty did not play there often. She preferred to swing to and fro in her little hammock, or to sit on the front gate watching the children across the way and wishing she could play with them.

There was Gerda of the flaxen pigtails and the blue, wide-open eyes. She was a quiet little mouse of a girl, always running to hide behind her mother's skirts. There was laughing Bärbchen, sturdy and brown, with gay ribbons in her curls. There was baby Gisela who sat on the doorstep and called "Tag!" to everyone who passed, and Hänschen, who must have been seven at least, and went to school. He often rode his new bicycle up and down the road, but he did not bother to look at the little four-year-old girl on the gate. And there was Lieschen.

Lieschen Across the Way

Lieschen lived in the house right across the way and her bedroom was exactly opposite Betty's. The two little girls went to bed about the same time, and Betty always whispered, "Good night, Lieschen!" before going off to sleep, hoping that perhaps Lieschen was thinking of her too.

One morning Betty's mother said: "We have arranged for you to go to a German kindergarten near by so that you may get to know all the children round here. You will like that, won't you?"

Betty was so excited she could hardly eat her breakfast, but when the time came for mother to leave her at the kindergarten she felt so strange and shy she had to swallow hard to keep the tears back.

Happily, however, the teacher put her to sit at the same table as Lieschen, and the two children soon made friends. Every morning Lieschen would call for Betty to take her to school, and they would go off together with their little satchels slung across their shoulders containing the fruit for their "second breakfasts."

A month or two later Betty had a party and invited all her little friends to tea. Mother had baked a large cake, and had iced it in pink and white. The guests all came in their party frocks, with white ribbons in their hair, and Betty shook hands with them, and curtsied as all her little German friends did.

Each child brought a gift. Gerda's was a bunch of red roses from her very own garden. Bärbchen brought two goldfish in a lovely blue bowl. Lieschen carried a large cardboard box, but asked permission to leave it in the hall until later. Betty was very curious to know what was in it, but was too polite to ask.

The Lantern Procession

After tea they all went into the garden to play games until it began to get dark, and then Lieschen told them of her secret, and opening the box brought out a number of Chinese paper lanterns—green, yellow, blue and red—each fastened to a long stick. Betty's mother helped them to light the candles inside the lanterns, and when all was ready, they set off down the road singing as they went.

The song went on and on, verse after verse. Betty sung the tune loudly with the others although she did not know the words.

At almost every house the procession stopped and picked up another little friend who was waiting with her lantern all ready lit, until at last there were 20 children marching along behind one of the bigger girls who played the tune on a mouth organ and led the singing. How pretty the lanterns looked, bobbing up and down against the deep shadows of the trees!

By the time they had sung all the folk songs they knew, they were back at Betty's house again, and here they stood round to sing the good-night lullaby. "Guten Abend, Gut' Nacht!" before going home.

It was a very happy little Betty who climbed into bed that night, and before she fell asleep she whispered a special message to each of her little friends.

The Mail Bag

Stonington, Maine

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag so I hope to see it in the Monitor some day.

I am 11 years old and would like some girls of the same age to write to me, especially those who live in the West and on ranches.

I myself live on the coast of Maine around Bar Harbor, one of Maine's summer resorts. Stonington also is a summer resort. People from California, Florida, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and from other parts of the United States come here to spend the summer.

Vernette J. N.

Marietta, Pennsylvania

Dear Editor:

I enjoy the Monitor very much, especially The Children's Page, Snubs and Waddles.

I am 10 years old and attend the Christian Science Sunday School in Lancaster. I have a police dog named Dinah, and two kittens. One is a common alley cat and the other is a Persian cat. I am interested in baseball, football, basketball, and ice skating, and would like to have pen pals from all over the world.

John E. D.

Providence, Rhode Island

Dear Editor:

I am eight years old and very interested in electric trains. My set is quite large. Soon I am going to take music lessons. My dog is a Collie and his name is Tony. I love him. I have a large picture of Snubs. I have been to the Christian Science Sunday School since I was three years old.

I would like to hear from a boy around my own age.

Donald B. Jr.

Key to Treasure Hunt: At the florist's:

Aster, pansy, verbena, lilac, iris, rose, zinnia, crocus, marigold, poppy

A Police Crow

ONE often hears of police dogs, but this is the true story of a police crow who lived in a little town in Transylvania. Freddie belonged to the Chief of Police, and from the start there was something about his master's work that appealed very strongly to him, and although he was not actually a member of the force he was constantly to be seen standing on duty beside a policeman or accompanying him on his lonely beat. If there was work to be done Freddie bustled about in an important way, and when told to "keep a sharp lookout" would turn his head on one side and peer this way and that along the street with his piercing black eyes.

He was so keen on his work that he actually took it upon himself to police his master's house when he was at home, and only those he considered thoroughly respectable were allowed up to the front door. More than one beggar in Transylvania remembers the queer black bird that flew at his shins and sent him post haste about his business!

Strange as it may seem, Freddie's idea of law and order fell somewhat short when it came to himself, and if he chanced to take a fancy to anything he saw he never failed to adopt it. One day, when more articles than usual were missing in the home, a general hunt took place which resulted in the discovery of a collection of treasures, carefully piled together in a dark corner under the stairs—a silver watch and chain, a large kitchen knife, and several sardine tins.

There may, of course, have been some splendid plan behind Freddie's activities. We cannot tell. When questioned about it he remained silent, and realizing that he was not able to defend himself, his master finally gave him the benefit of the doubt.

Treasure Hunt: On the Thanksgiving Table

Find a hidden article in each sentence.

1. Zeb, read the text again.
2. He's the chap I entertained yesterday.
3. Take off your cap, please, Harry.
4. Always keep early hours.
5. It's my turn. I play now.
6. There's a spot at Ora's plate.
7. Come fix the pump, Kinney.
8. The Turk eyed it hungrily.
9. Make your appraisal today.
10. Don't pick leaves with the berries.

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(Author of Milly-Molly-Mandy Stories)

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By MRS. H. C. CRADOCK

No child will be able to resist this delightful book. 3/6 net

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A charming tale for the nursery about a little girl who might be Milly-Molly-Mandy's cousin ..... 2/6 net

HARRAP, 39 Parker St., London, W.C. 2. England

The Romantic Past

AGE alone could not account for the intangible charm of old dwellings. One simply cannot imagine anyone, a century hence, standing entranced before a time-hallowed skyscraper, haunted by the imaginary tapping of innumerable typewriters, or before a row of semi-detached villas, long deserted by their casual occupants. One feels that the incurable romantic of the twenty-first century will turn from our buildings to people with the creatures of his fancy some doddering Elizabethan manor, a museum-piece of his day, looking as forlorn as a dog which has lost its master. That age has left a human impress on the things which man had handled long and cherishingly. His was so vital a way of savoring life, that he imparted a human essence to the shell which once held him. He had the time to put into his dwellings the full measure of the man who built.

♪ ♪ ♪

TODAY EVERYTHING PERTAINING to romanticism is out of fashion. Romanticism is an attitude of mind which survives chiefly among such people as the Celts of Scotland, hard-headed but emotional, who have placed Mary Queen of Scots, and even Bonnie Prince Charlie, among the most vivid and ubiquitous personalities of all time. And it is one of the unaccountable things that the Scots should be the actors in a minor tragedy of the day, the conflict between the modern conscience on the housing question as against sentimental and historical considerations, and that the scene of that conflict should be the steep cobble-paved hill between Edinburgh Castle and the old Palace of Holyrood. For, if there is a street in the world over which the glamour of the past broods, it is the "Royal Mile."

For two hundred years the houses flanking the High Street, in which the nobleman lived next door to the merchant—in the democratic fashion of an age which was too aristocratic to be snobbish—have been gradually coming down in the world. A courtier's mansion passed into the possession of a family of the *haute bourgeoisie*, and so down the social scale until fish markets were conducted under the noses of the departing gentry. In the High Street once "lodged" the Marquis of Huntly, John Knox, and "Jingling Geordie," the King's jeweler; here lodged Boswell and the poet Burns. The neighborhood was full of memories—and smells—and up to a few years ago, some of the most squalid, and certainly the most picturesque slums of the world, were to be found in the wynds and closes of the High Street and the Canongate. Here whole families huddled together in one or two rooms, for whose oak paneling and molded ceilings a modern connoisseur would cheerfully have given a fortune. It is one of the incongruities of the present day to see young girls in smart, up-to-date clothes, after work hours, tripping back to their homes in the stately old rabbit warrens from whose upper windows the older female residents still enjoy the pleasures of a yelling competition with neighbors across the cobble-paved street.

♪ ♪ ♪

SOME OF THE old Edinburgh houses, particularly the tall buildings enclosing inner courtyards and known as "lands," which were to the seventeenth-century what the skyscrapers are to the twentieth, a means of solving the housing problem in a restricted area, have been pulled down and reconstructed on the old designs, as nearly as new stone, lath and plaster will permit. They look like masks, without a face behind them. Others, dignified old private mansions, like Huntly House in the Canongate, or the Stair House in the Lawnmarket, have been converted into museums. In one of them, the residence of the Earl of Moray, half-brother to Mary Queen of Scots, is housed a teachers' training college, with model classrooms in its pleasance and an open-air school for infants in its orchard—a happy way of satisfying the modern social conscience and at the same time providing an excuse to preserve an old landmark which cumbers the ground on a valuable housing site.

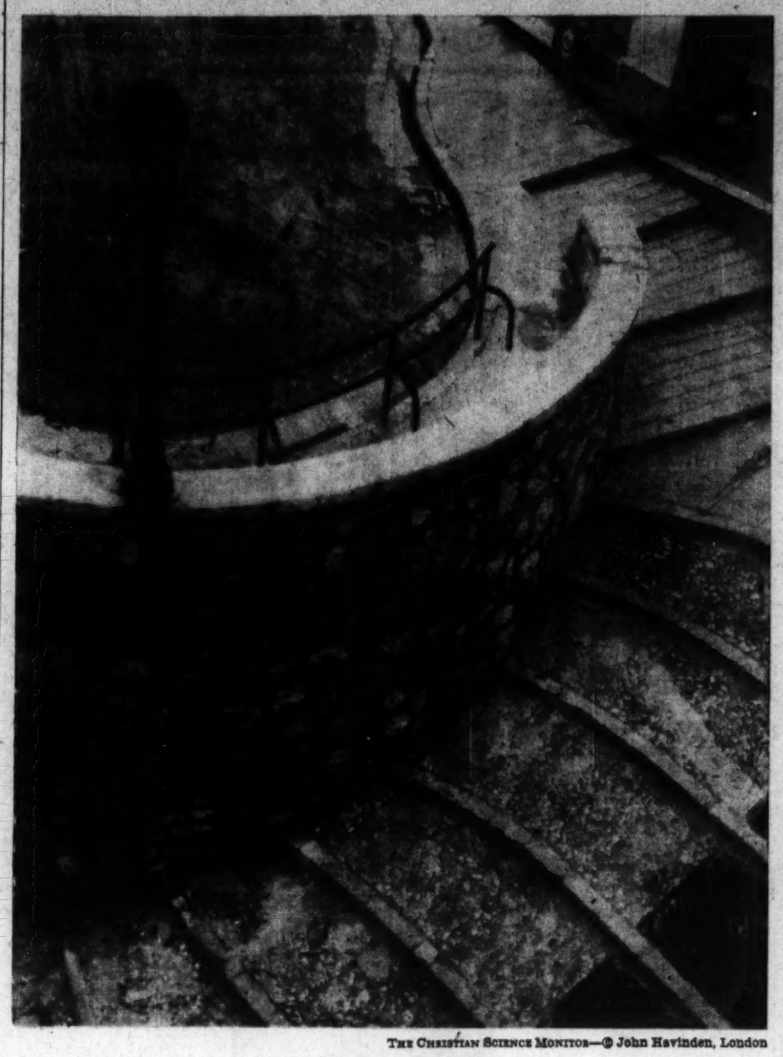
But alas, one cannot have whole streets of museums and model classrooms; and history has something to say about all these old houses with their turret stairs, their tiers of Renaissance windows and their escutcheoned gateways, grooved to hold the iron doors which kept out the apprentices when they went rioting through the streets. Their weather-beaten stones proclaim their long pedigree, and they are sturdy enough in wall and beam to withstand the assaults of another three hundred years. But one goes shamefacedly today among the old houses, taking one's fill of gazing at them, for they are doomed to destruction, being all that dwellings should not be, judged by modern standards.

♪ ♪ ♪

WHEN ONE CONSIDERS the breed of hardy Scots men and women, who went forth into the world from the "unspeakable" slums of nineteenth-century Edinburgh, one marvels more and more. Baths were unknown in the mansions of the Scottish nobles, and their heirs in tenancy used to sew their children into their clothes in October and unpick them in May. Refuse and slops were pitched out of the windows, heralded by the cry of: "Gardyloo!" the Scottish rendering of "gare à vous." Life in the wynds was an easy slipshod institution on which the old houses looked down benignly, their façades beribboned with tattered garments hung out on hoops from the windows to dry, so that an Edinburgh slum looked like a street in Naples or Marseilles. Indeed old Edinburgh resembles a continental town far more than any other city in Great Britain; for the Scots make up in temperament for what their climate lacks in sunshine, and the soul of Scotland crystallizes in the capital.

One cannot but share a repugnance to the "bra' new hooses," with their cold, expressionless faces and lack of appeal to any but the materialistic side of man. There is no human communication between them and their inhabitants; they have not acquired an atmosphere through love and long uses.

E. D.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© John Havinden, London

"STUDY IN STONE"

IT IS tantalizing to be told so little about John Havinden's "Study in Stone," to be given no indication as to the type of folk who toil up and down the steep ascent; or even what people of ancient time brought together the rich variety of workmanship.

As if he were jealous of his discovery, the artist has chosen a moment when the corner is empty, when no footstep taps upon the broken way, when everything is still. In doing so he guards his secret, and by concentrating the full attention on the subject he intensifies the design.

No doubt there are some who, studying the zigzag paving in connection with the pebbled steps and rough stone wall, could unfold an entire history as to when and how the steps were made; but for others who rejoice in rhythmic proportion and design for its own sake, there is pure enjoyment in running the eye over the fluid lines and ingenious composition; in measuring the balance of one solid portion with the next, and in marking the way in which the powerful curves play one upon another.

The little wall lamp, not being made of stone, has actually no right to be included in the study. Yet the strong upright shaft and cross-bar serve, in a surprisingly efficient manner, to counterbalance the flowing movement. It is the last thing one notices in the print, yet without it the composition would not be complete.

Monet's Contribution to Impressionism

THE original group of Impressionists included Pissaro, Claude Monet, Renoir, and Sisley. They shared the same ideas, and, keeping in close touch with one another, all contributed to the perfecting of their system, and to the discovery of the laws which were to be applied. However, if there is one more than another to whom the evolution of the essential features of Impressionism is especially due, it is Claude Monet. He more than any other invested the fleeting aspect of the moment, the circumambient envelop of light, the ephemeral colouring of the seasons, with supreme importance in any rendering of nature; so much so, in fact, that for him these transitory impressions became sufficiently characteristic and distinctive to form, in and by themselves, the real motive of the picture. Nobody before him had carried so far the study of the variations which incessantly play over the face of nature. Hence, carrying his method to its farthest limit, he painted the same hayricks in a field, the same façade of Rouen Cathedral, over and over again, twelve or fifteen times, without changing the point of view, without modifying the structural lines of the subject, yet each time producing an entirely different picture. His aim each time was to transfix on the canvas just that modification which the difference in the atmosphere or in the time of day had produced in the subject. In each case he received a different impression, and this impression he seized and recorded so effectively that it enabled him in each case to produce a different picture.—From "Manet and the French Impressionists," by THEODORE DURET. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

A Chinese Legend Comes To Life

A TURN in the street and we were transported thousands of years back into the heart of an ancient Chinese print. We found ourselves in a market lined with stalls, junk, Chinese food, fine embroideries, ivories and carvings surrounded by the immemorial figure of tradition. A letter writer sat at his table with slender brushes and Indian ink ready to pen a marriage contract, a business document, or a lovelorn wail. A fortune-teller read the future by cards or in a crystal ball, a merchant spread his wares on the pavement, brasses, porcelain, bamboo toys and trifles of jewelry, and always, though the beggars pressed, the children swarmed, and the women pointed to our clothes, we passed free and unmolested. There is an amazing presence about the Chinese mother—*Ma* is the actual translation—and the smallest coolie woman has an authority that the largest man does not resist. She rules the roost as indubitably as her English sister of the working class, and it is only necessary to ask her protection by a glance of the eye to insure Chinese courtesy from all around. So while we were hemmed in by sightseers—after all, they had as much right to stare at us as we at them—we were not incommoded.

And then suddenly, as so often happens in a Chinese street, the people scattered, making a silent space. There broke upon our view a childhood's legend come actually to life, the tea-house of the willow pattern in its identical lake. Who in their nursery days has not followed the fortunes of the runaway lovers crossing from bridge to bridge over the water that lay between them and security, tracing their progress on a cup and saucer or a plate?

It was mid-afternoon, the sun in its mildest mood had turned the water to gold and touched the faded roofs to a magic rose. The little bridges suddenly seemed peopled with figures of a bygone time—mandarins wearing coats embroidered with golden dragons of the Imperial five claws; little ladies swaying on bound feet and glittering with jewelled headdresses. . . .

Here, at this hour come bird-fanciers with their caged pets, golden orioles of the canary family, who when they see the shimmering depths rejoice and shake the spaces of the dying day with song. It is the Chinese method of training their pets to vocal excellence, and it seems to answer very well. Here also come crowds of young girls from home or factory, some in traditional short tight black trousers and white coat, others in the modern national dress, both in embroidered slippers and with sleek smooth hair.—From "YOUNG CHINA AND NEW JAPAN," by Mrs. Cecil Chesterton. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

November Vista

THE maples have drawn aside
A carmine curtain
To reveal
My neighbor's roof—
A gracious, weathered line
Down-curving to include
The younger ells
Of a rambling house.
An avenue of elms
Has flung away its gold
That one may see
A half-forgotten road
Threading a dark gray hill
With beckoning turns.
And birches divested
Of slim curled leaves,
Are traced in silver
On the windows of a friend
Whose lamp, surmised in summer,
Now lights a path
Across the lawn.

MARION BROWNELL.

Self-Taught Potters

THE Pueblo people have always dwelt in a land of cañons and high plateaus, rising from great stretches of sand that touch at last the far blue horizon. Here they were provided by nature with an inexhaustible supply of material suitable for pottery. Clay of a consistency perfectly adapted for this purpose is left by the sudden storms that wash through the deep arroyos and deposit therein a valuable sediment. The self-taught potters were not long in learning through experience just what admixture of sand would make this clay malleable and more durable. The colors of the stratified sandstone and clay taught them harmony as well as contrast, and the ochres and other mineral deposits provided them with the pigments they desired for the varied decoration of their jars. Thus was built up an art and a culture which deserves our admiration and should forever set at rest the careless assumption that the original Americans were a savage people at the time of the white invasion. . . .

At first, all vessels were probably moulded by the fingers of the potter from a lump of material; then, copying the wicker coils of the basket-maker, the potter rolled in the hands long ropes of clay, mobile and easy to build up spirally into any desired form. Nothing resembling a potter's wheel has ever been employed in the pueblos, but a shallow foot of wicker, or a piece of a gourd often serves as a temporary support in order that the jar may be revolved by a touch of the artist's fingers without injury to the clay coil. We find, of course, that most enviable characteristic of all hand-work—the slight variations in modelling and in decoration that are lost when more mechanical processes are employed. The quality of the material varied somewhat according to the use to be made of the jars. Those for storage, either of grain or of water, or those for dyeing wool where weaving is a local industry, are of coarse clay and are plainer and heavier than the small receptacles made for daily use. After the modelling would come the question whether the irregularities of surface were to be left ribbed or made smooth by scraping with the sharp edge of a bit of gourd, or of a broken shard, or fragment of obsidian. . . . Black appears to have been the first pigment discovered, and the black-and-white pottery is considered the oldest; but it could not be long before an artist living in a land of color would wish to use color on the light surface of jars, and would begin to reproduce designs familiar in natural objects. — MRS. WILLIAM T. SEDGWICK, in "Acoma, The Sky City." (Cambridge: Harvard University Press.)

The Dividing Line

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN "No and Yes" Mary Baker Eddy has written (p. 18), "Good health and a more spiritual religion are the common wants; and these wants have wrought this moral result,—that the so-called mortal mind asks for what Mind alone can supply." More and more, advancing humanity is seeking for a firmer foundation for both health and religion, a stable basis, more satisfying and enduring than mere experiment or ritualistic ceremonies. They are even seeking a way of healing both sickness and sinful appetites that will be more reliable and permanent than is the intricate system of material remedies.

Students of the Bible, earnestly scanning its pages for inspiration and relief, cannot fail to see that those alert worthies whose lives are so graphically depicted therein had deep appreciation of God and His ever-presence which protected them from all sorts of dire disasters. In the detailed accounts of these experiences, one finds that these men and women had a clear realization of God's power, which acted at all times as a wall of defense. Searching farther, one discovers that the patriarchs claimed no ability that was not free for all of God's children.

Many people today are finding their "common wants" are being satisfied, because they are learning to ask for, and accept, "what Mind alone can supply." It is encouraging and strengthening to students of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy, to acknowledge their gain of "good health and a more spiritual religion," as a direct result of consecrated application of its simple rules to their daily problems. One brief sentence sets forth much food for thought (p. 505): "Understanding is the line of demarcation between the real and unreal." Pondering this dynamic statement, we turn again with distinct solace to the Bible, for in it we discern that it was their reliance on God which at all times separated those outstanding characters from seemingly imminent destruction.

A few familiar instances are illuminating. The realization of God's omnipresence protected the three Hebrew men from the flames of the fiery furnace. Daniel's conscious acceptance of the presence of God served as a guardian which even the lions felt. Paul's acknowledgment of "the mind of Christ" brought him protection from the viper, even though it had seemed to fasten itself upon his hand, for he shook it off, undisturbed.

Paul asks, "Who shall separate us from the love of Christ?" And then he mentions a rather formidable array of pretensions which have harassed the human mind since Adam and Eve ate fruit from "the tree of knowledge of good and evil." He mentions tribulation, distress, persecution, famine, nakedness, peril, sword, which have attempted and claimed to separate man from God, and adds this assuring promise: "Nay, in all these things we are more than conquerors through him that loved us." Instead of fearing that the evils were about to separate them from God, the early Christians knew that the right attitude of thought was that their understanding of God would be the dividing line between acceptance and rejection of evil, and they refused to give credence to false beliefs. Paul gave the Philippians the simple, definite rule, "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus."

The student of Christian Science early learns that the understanding of Love's omnipresence and omnipotence is an abiding place from the storms of mortal fears and doubts. Through this study he learns that Mind is a synonym for God. Since God is infinite, Mind is infinite. Since God is good, infinite Mind is conscious only of infinite good. Man, created by God, is at one with Mind, is able to think the thoughts which Mind imparts. Therefore, he is continuously conscious of the presence and power of good. It must be conceded that an understanding of Mind, and of man as reflecting this perfect intelligence, acts as a "line of demarcation" between our real being and the unreal sense of evil, disease, or matter.

It is entirely possible for each of us to acquire here and now the spiritual understanding which eternally divides the real from error of every sort. Even in the seeming presence of disease or discord we may stand serene, undisturbed, calm, knowing that across this pure realization of God's nearness there is no bridge for error to traverse. The darkness of evil suggestions cannot approach the light of spiritual understanding; it is destroyed by that light. No matter what boastful menace may flaunt itself, this steadfast confidence is sustained within our own consciousness. We can stay on the side of spiritual good, and so come through any experience unscathed, practically proving evil's unreality.

Anyone in need will be comforted by these words of Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health, pp. 573, 574): "Take heart, dear sufferer, for this reality of being will surely appear sometime and in some way. There will be no more pain, and all tears will be wiped away. When you read this, remember Jesus' words, 'The kingdom of God is within you.' This spiritual consciousness is therefore a present possibility."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

די ליניע וואָס טיילט פאנאנדער

(אויבערזעצט פאר דעם „קריסטשען סייענס מאניטאר")

דער שטודענט פון קריסטשען סייענס לעזענט אויס נאכן פרי אז דער פערשטאנד פון דער אל־מעכטיגקייט פון דער געטליכער ליבע איז א וואָהרנעמונג־פרום פון די שטורעמס פון שטרייט און צווייפלען. דורך זיין שטודירן לערנט ער זיך אויס אז דאָס וואָרט „געטליכע ליבע" מיטאָ איז פון דערזעלבינער בעדייטונג ווי דאָס וואָרט גאָט. זינט גאָט איז אונענדליך, מוז דאָס נעמ־ליכע נעמטאָ אויך זיין אונענדליך. דער מענש וואָס גאָט האָט בעשאפן איז פערשיינונג מים דעם נעמ־ליכען נעמטאָ, און איז דערביי פעהיג צו דערקע־נען די נעזאָנקען וואָס דאָס נעמליכע נעמטאָ מיטאָ איהם איין. דערביי איז ער שטענדיג בעוואוסט פון דער נעגענזאַץ פון מאכט פון גוטעם, פון מוז צוגעבען, אז א פערשאפנד פון דעם נעמליכען נעמטאָ, און פון דעם מענשען, אלס דער אָפשפיגלונג פון דיזער פאלקאָמענער אינטעליגענץ, ווירקט אלס א „ליניע וואָס טיילט מאנאנדער" דעם בעגריף פון אונזער וואהרער עקזיסטענץ פון דעם אלשיין זיין פון שלעכטעם, קראנקהייט, אדער מאטעריע.

עס איז גאנץ מעגליך פאר יעדען איינעם צו פר־וועלבען דאָ, אויף דיזער וועלט, און צו יעצטיגער צייט, דעם גייסטיגען פערשטאנד וואָס טיילט אויסיג מאנאנדער די ווירקליכקייט פון יעדער מין פאלש־קיים. אפילו אין דער שוויבאררער נעגענוואַרט פון קראנקהייט אדער אונהארמאָניע מעגען מיר זיך האלטען רוהיג, אונגעשטערט, און גלאלאסען, און זיין שטארק בעוואוסט, אז עס איז נישט קיין בריק וואָס זאָל קנכען אריבערשפאנען דיזען רייסיגן צ־גרונד פון דער ווירקליכקייט פון נאָטס נאָהענטשטיים, אויף וועלכען דער אירטהום זאָל קענען אריבערהאָן. די פינסטערניס פון פאלש אנדייטונגען קען נים דערגריכען די ליכטשטראלען פון גייסטיגען פערשטאנד. דיזע ליכט פערניכטעט אזעָ פינסטערניס. עס מאכט נים אוים מיט וואָס פאר א בעריהמטערער דער שרעק זאָל זיך נים פארשטעלען, קען ער פאָרט נים צוקומען צו אונזער שטאנדהאפטיגען צוהערי, וואָס ווערט אויפגע־האלטען אין אונזער אויגענעם בעוואוסטזיין. מיר קענען זיך שטעלען אויף דעם צד פון דער גייסטי־גער גוטער, און גענטען אלס א רעזולטאט, ערפאָלג אין יעדער ראָבאָהנונג וואָס מיר פיהרען דורך, און אויסרוהיגקייט אזוי, אויף א פראקטישען אופן, די אונווירקליכקייט פון דער שלעכטער.

דער וואָס איז אין גוטם קען שאָפען פויל חשק־נונג און פרייס פון דיזע ווערטער פון טרס, עדדי (וויסענשאפט און געזונד, זיטצען 573, 574): „אפאס מומ, ליבער ליידענדער, דען דיזע ווירקליכקייט פון עקזיסטענץ ווערט זיך אמאָל, און אויף א גרויסען אופן, זיכטבאר בעזונדערן. דאָן וועט מעהר נים־זיין קיין שמערץ, און אלע טרערען וועלען זיין אפגע־וישט. בשעת איהר לעזט דיזע ווערטער, דערמאָנט זיך פון יעזוסים רייד, וען ער האָט אנגעזאָגט, אז „האָס קעניגרייך פון גאָט איז אין אויך." דיזעס גייסטיגע בעוואוסטזיין איז דערביי א גענעזונד־מיטג מעגליכקייט."

אינערמאציאן וועגען קריסטשען סייענס ליטעראטור, וואָס ווערט אריבענעמען אין דער אידישער שפראָך, קען בעקומען וועלען דורך א שרייבליכער נאכפרעגונג בא דער קריסטליכער־וויסענשאפטליכע באָכלישונג פאבליעצי. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Night Gull

A GULL passed overhead at night—
A gray streak with a lonely cry;
The breakers carried a fringe of light
To steer it by.

DONALD PAGE.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Market Again Moves Forward in a Vigorous Manner

Commodity and Money Markets

Stocks Continue On Their Way To Higher Territory

Specialties Again Show Strength—Many New Highs for Year

By Forrest Price

And still they go up.

Stocks ascended vigorously today over a broad front.

Quite a number made new highs for the year.

Total sales for the day amounted to about 1,300,000 shares.

In the class making new highs for the year were Spiegel-May-Stern, Briggs Manufacturing, McLellan Stores, Wilson preferred, International Business Machines, Eastman Kodak, Penick & Ford, Pillsbury Four and International Department Stores preferred. The last-named mounted nearly 3 points.

Others in the new high group included Jewel Tea, Kresge, Meyers & Bros., American Can preferred, American Sugar preferred, Hershey, United Carbon, Wesson Oil, and Weston Electric Instrument.

Then there were numerous gainers of 2 to 3 points or more including People's Gas, Jones & Laughlin, Ludlum Steel, Midland Steel preferred, American Telephone, American Typefounders preferred, Brooklyn Union Gas, Hamilton Watch preferred, Evans Products, U. S. Steel preferred, Worthington Pump A and B.

Advances of a point or so were numercus. The few declines were scarcely worth mentioning.

Prices sagged somewhat in the late trading.

Bond values held their own in most divisions. In some groups advances were recorded. U. S. Governments were generally firm. In the foreign group the feature was strength of Polish 7s. Others also were higher fractionally.

Cotton was up. Wheat and corn were lower. Rubber was steady.

What the average investor wants to know is how long will stocks continue on their way upward, and what is the best thing to buy, and when.

The fact that these inquiries are floating into brokerage houses at present is strongly indicative of increasing interest in the market by the public.

The market has a habit of doing the very opposite of what most operators expect it to do. However, based upon business statistics there is no reason at present for taking a pessimistic view of things. On the contrary conditions are improving rapidly. Important indications of this are found in the expanding steel operations and the continued increase in retail sales.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (AP)—The stock market put another foot forward today as optimism did not appear to have cooled perceptibly over the week-end.

Trade reports continued of a highly constructive character and industrial issues were again the leaders of the forward movement. At the same time the rails and utilities were in somewhat greater demand. The trading pace was fast in the early hours.

With a holiday approaching, there was some profit-taking in evidence, but this seemed to be absorbed without too much strain.

Old-Timers Gain

Among stocks up fractions to around 2 points were U. S. Steel common and preferred, Republic Steel, Bethlehem Steel, National Steel, American Telephone, International Telephone, General Motors, General Electric, Union Pacific, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Consolidated Gas, Public Service of New Jersey, North American, Safeway Stores, Transamerica, International Cement, U. S. Smelting and Firestone. The alcohols and oils were narrow.

A brighter outlook for steel production aided stocks of this group. Some buying in the rails and utilities was based on the theory that these issues had been oversold.

The utilities were a bit more hopeful, following announcement that the Edison Electric Institute, representing 80 per cent of the country's power interests, had declared war on the Administration's program as set forth in the Tennessee Valley Authority and similar projects.

Bank Values Maintained

While no special feature came to the surface in the bond market today, values were well maintained, and various corporate issues edged a little above the final levels Saturday. Trading was light during the forenoon.

Some of the U. S. Governments were traded on fair scale with prices a little higher in some of the Treasury. Farm Mortgage 3s and Home Owners Loan 4s. Treasury 3¾s of 1946-56 were moderately active around 106.3 or one thirty-second of a point above the previous closing. There was also a good turnover in the Home Loan 4s from 100.26 to 100.28, the latter quotation being three thirty-seconds above Saturday's market. Federal Farm 3s sold at 99, up three thirty-seconds.

On gains ranging from ¼ to ¾ of a point American & Foreign Power 5s were transferred at 53¾, American Telephone 5s at 110¼, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s at 53, Detroit Edison 4½s at 55⅞, Phillips Petroleum 5¼s at 101¾, Postal Telegraph 5s at 42⅝, Southern Pacific 4½s at 60, Southern Railway 4s at 56 and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s at 87¾.

In the foreign sector prices did not vary greatly from the previous session, with the exception of Polish 7s which on small dealings climbed 2 points to 113. German 5½s, Belgian 7s and Argentine 6s were fractionally improved.

London Wool Sales

LONDON, Nov. 26 (AP)—Offerings at the wool auction today amounted to 9948 bales, of which 8440 were sold. Liberal weights of crossbreds sold mostly to the home trade, while the smaller offerings of greasies were also taken. Demand was less brisk, greasy crossbreds selling at 5 per cent lower than opening prices, with other types unchanged.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Nov.26	Last Nov.24
11⅞	6	..	Adams Express	2300	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
34⅞	16	2	Adams Millis	400	32½	32½	33¼	33
11⅝	6¾	..	Addressograph	500	8¼	8	8¼	..
7⅞	3½	..	Advance Rumely	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
9⅝	4⅞	.60	Affiliated Prod	800	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
112¾	91¾	3†	Air Reduction	1300	113	112	113	113
3⅜	1⅜	..	Airway Elec App	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
23½	16⅝	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	3500	17⅛	16⅞	17	17
5¼	1½	..	Alleghany Corp	400	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
16½	5⅞	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	200	7⅛	7	7	6¾
14⅜	5¼	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	6	6	6	..
23⅛	15	.30b	Alleghany Steel	400	19	18¾	19	..
160¾	115⅛	6	Allied Chem	1100	136⅞	135½	135½	134⅞
23¾	10⅜	..	Allis Chalmers	5800	16	15⅝	15⅝	16
20½	11½	..	Alpha Port Cem	1700	17½	17	17	17¼
55⅝	39	2	Amerada	500	48	48	48	..
48	25¼	2	Am Ag Ch Del	400	47¼	46⅞	47	..
25¼	11½	..	Am Bank Note	600	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	14¼
50½	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	70	43	40⅜	43	41
13½	7	..	Am Crystal Sug	1300	7	6⅝	7	6½
114	96	7	Am Brake S&F pf	60	113	113	113	..
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	2500	106⅝	106	106½	106⅜
152½	126½	7	Am Cm pf	200	152½	152½	152½	..
33⅞	12	..	Am Car & Fdry	2900	18½	17⅞	17⅞	17½
56½	32	..	Am Car & F pf	800	36½	35½	35½	..
70	46¼	3†	Am Chicle	300	69½	69¼	69¼	69
62½	20¾	..	Am Com Alcohol	9200	33¾	33¾	32⅝	33½
5	1⅞	..	Am Encaustic T	500	2½	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
13¾	4½	..	Am & For Pow	2500	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	5⅛
30	11¾	..	Am & For Pow pf	800	18½	13	18½	13¼
25	11	..	Am & For Pow 6	700	14	11½	13	11½
17½	6½	..	Am & For Pow 2pf	900	8¼	7½	8	7
22⅜	10½	1	Am Hawaiian	200	12¼	12	12¼	11¾
10½	3½	..	Am Hide & L	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
12¾	17¾	..	Am Hide & L pf	500	21¼	21¼	21¼	..
10	3¼	..	Am Ice	800	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	..
11	4¾	..	Am International	900	7½	6¾	6¾	6¾
..	1½	..	Am La France	400	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
38¾	14½	..	Am Locomotive	1300	19	18⅞	19	18¼
74⅜	35½	..	Am Loco pf	500	46½	45½	45½	45½
10¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Mt	300	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	8
27⅜	13¾	..	Am Metal	1800	14½	13¾	14¼	14
13¼	3½	..	Am Power & Lt	1500	4½	3⅞	4	3¾
26½	10¼	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	500	11⅞	11	11⅞	11
29⅞	11½	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	400	13½	12½	13¼	12½
17⅝	10	..	Am Radiator	11400	16¼	16	16¼	16⅛
28¼	13½	..	Am Rolling Mill	17800	21⅜	20½	20⅝	20½
64	36	4	Am Safety Razor	300	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	64
7⅜	2⅛	..	Am Seating	1500	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾
23⅜	8	..	Am Ship & Com	200	¾	¾	¾	..
30	17⅜	2	Am Shipbuilding	140	22½	22½	22½	22
51¼	30¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	2500	36⅞	36	36¾	36¼
103	71¼	7	Am Sm&R 6% pf	200	103	103	103	103
26½	10½	..	Am Steel Fdries	3900	18	17⅛	17⅜	17¼
84½	59⅞	2	Am Steel F pf	140	85	85	85	84½
44¼	37	2†	Am Stores	300	43½	43	43	43
72	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	500	62	60½	61⅞	61
123½	105½	2	Am Sug Ref pf	200	123½	123½	123½	123
125¼	100⅛	9	Am Tel & Tel	7900	110½	105½	109⅝	108½
13	3	.. h	Am Type Fndrs	400	5¾	5	5⅝	4½
28¾	7¾	.. h	Am Type F pf	210	15½	13½	15	13½
27⅝	12¾	1	Am Wat W & E	2800	15¼	14⅜	15¼	14
80	54	6	Am Wat 1pf	100	60	60	60	..
17⅝	7	..	Am Woolen	3500	9½	9	9½	8⅞
83¾	36	..	Am Woolen pf	4800	42½	41½	41½	41
17½	2⅞	.. h	Am Writ Pap pf	200	4¼	4	4¼	..
8	3¾	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	4½	4½	4½	..
50½	37	..	Am Zinc I&S pf	100	36½	36½	36½	..
17¾	10	..	Anaconda Cop	6800	11⅞	11	11	11
24¾	13⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	400	17	17	17	..
105	84	6½	Anchor Cap pf	300	18¾	18¾	18¾	18⅜
38	26¼	1†	Archer Daniels	3800	38⅜	38	38⅜	38
100⅜	76½	7	Armour Del pf	100	10	10	10	99½
6¾	3½	..	Armour Ill A	10400	6¼	6	6½	6¼
70½	46¼	6	Armour Ill Pr pf	3200	70½	70	70½	70¼
8⅝	3	..	Arnold Constable	1300	6¼	5½	5⅝	5
18¾	7¼	..	Asso Dry Goods	500	13⅜	13¼	13¼	6⅞
40½	29½	.50b	Asso Oil	10	32	32	32	..
73¾	45¼	2b	Atchison T&SF	3700	58¾	54½	55	54⅜
90	70½	5	Atchison pf	600	84½	84½	84½	83¾
54¼	24½	..	Atl Coast Line	1900	32½	31½	31½	31½
16	5	..	Atl Gulf & WI	30	8½	8½	8½	7¾
35¼	21½	1	Atl Refining	2700	25⅞	25¾	25⅝	25¾
55½	35¼	2	Atlas Powder	600	44¼	42¾	44	43
57⅜	16½	..	Auburn Auto	1000	26½	26	26	26½
16⅜	7	..	Austin Nichols	3500	16⅜	16¼	16¼	16½
10¾	3¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	5600	4½	4¼	4¼	4⅜

—B—

16	4½	..	Baldwin Loco	2700	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¼
64¾	16¼	..	Baldwin Loco pf	500	25½	24	25	24⅝
34½	13¼	..	Balt & Ohio	3700	15¾	15	15½	14¾
37⅝	13¾	..	Balt & Ohio pf	600	18¼	18	18¼	17⅞
102¾	86½	6½	Bamberger pf	80	102½	102½	102½	102½
46⅛	35½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	100	38	38	38	..
6½	2¼	..	Barker Bros	200	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
38½	16⅛	..	Barker Bros pf	40	29¾	29	29⅛	..
10	5⅞	..	Barnsdall A	1100	6¾	6¼	6¼	6⅜
19¾	10¼	..	Beatrice Cream	600	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	18¼
76	58	3†	Beech-Nut Pack	100	75	75	75	..
15¼	8⅝	.50b	Belding Hem	1500	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	12⅝
23⅞	9¾	..	Bendix Aviation	17000	16⅞	16⅜	16¾	16¾
19⅛	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind In	1100	15¼	15	15⅛	15
39½	26	1½b	Best & Co	800	40	39½	40	..
4 9½	24⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	22400	31⅜	30¾	31¼	30⅞
82	54⅞	..	Beth Steel pf	4200	66¾	66	66	65½
40	19¼	1b	Bigelow Sanford	90	25¾	25	25	25
16¼	..	..	Blaw Knox	3200	10½	9⅞	10⅛	9⅞
109	88	7	Bloomingdale pf	20	108	108	108	..
10⅜	6¾	..	Boeing Airplane	4400	10¼	9½	9¾	10¼
68¾	44½	4	Bohn Alum & Br	1800	60½	59¾	60	60
91	76	4†	Bon Ami A	2080	91	90½	91	91
28¾	19½	1.60†	Borden	1200	25¾	25⅜	25½	25⅜
29¾	16¼	..	Borg Warner	2600	29	28¼	28¾	29⅛
19½	5¾	..	Boston & Main	100	7	7	7	..
24½	12	1†	Briggs Mfg	19400	24½	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
44⅞	28¼	.75b	Brooklyn Man T	2200	40⅝	38¾	40¾	38¾
97	82⅛	6	Brooklyn M T pf	200	94¾	94½	94¾	..
..	80½	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	3½	3½	3½	..
80½	53	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	1400	55	52½	55	52
61	45	3	Brown Shoe	200	56½	56½	56½	56½
10⅞	4	..	Brunswick Balke	400	6¼	6	6	..
9⅜	3½	..	Bucyrus Erie	900	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
14⅜	6	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	700	9⅜	9¼	9¼	..
77¾	3	..	Budd Mfg	4400	6	5¾	5¾	6
44	16	..	Budd Mfg pf	140	33½	31¾	32	33
5⅜	2	..	Budd Wheel	800	3⅝	3½	3½	..
15½	5⅞	..	Bullard	2100	13⅜	13¼	13½	13¼
6½	2⅛	..	Buleva Watch	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅝
15½	2⅞	..	Burns Bros pf	110	9¾	9¼	9½	..
19⅜	10½	.40ef	Burroughs Add	800	15¾	15⅝	15¾	15⅝
3¼	1½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1¾
4¾	1⅜	..	Butterick	100	2	2	2	2
32¾	13¾	..	Byers	2200	19¾	19¼	19¼	19
67⅞	40	..	Byers pf	40	47½	46	46½	..

—C—

44⅜	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	1600	38⅞	38¾	38⅞	38¾
1⅜	½	..	Callahan Zinc & L	100	¾	¾	¾	..
6⅝	2¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
15⅞	6	..	Campbell Wy&C	300	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	1200	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	16½
18¼	11¼	..	Canadian Pacific	3900	11¾	11¼	11⅝	11⅜
38	28½	2	Cannon Mills	900	37	36¾	37	37
10¼	5⅜	..	Capital Admin	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
86¾	35	..	Case Thresh	7900	54½	53¼	53⅝	54
87	56⅞	4	Case Thresh pf	20	86	86	86	..
34⅜	22	1†	Caterpillar Trac	4600	34½	33¼	33½	34⅜
44⅞	17½	..	Celanese Corp	9300	30⅝	30	30½	29⅞
57⅛	1⅞	.. h	Celotex Co	200	4	4	4	4½
22⅞	6½	.. h	Celotex Co pf	100	17	15¾	15¾	15¾
32½	20	1½	Central Aguirre	400	21	20¾	20¾	20¾
53	..	..	Central RR of NJ	100	55	55	55	..
12⅜	5½	..	Century Ribbon	1400	11½	10½	11⅛	10¾
43½	30½	2	Cerro de Pasco	1900	39⅜	38⅝	39¼	38½
7¾	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	700	6⅛	5¾	5¾	..
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	100	40	40	40	39½
48⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	3400	44¾	44⅛	44⅜	44½
5½	1⅞	..	Chi & Gt West	800	2	1⅞	2	..
11⅞	4	..	Chi & Gt W pf	600	4½	4¼	4¼	4¼
8½	2½	..	Chi Mil & St P	400	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
13¼	3⅝	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1100	4¾	4½	4½	4⅝
15	4½	..	Chi & N'westerh	3200	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5½
28	8¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	800	11¼	10½	11¼	10¼
28¾	3⅝	.. h	Chi Pneu Tool	4100	6¾	6½	6¾	6½
28¾	14¼	..	Chi Pneu T pf	3600	22¾	22	22¼	22
6¼	2	.. h	Chi Rock Isl & P	100	2	2	2	..
8	2	.. h	Chi RI&P 6%	600	2⅝	2½	2½	..
9⅝	3¼	.. h	Chi RI&P 7%	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
16	9⅛	1	Chi Yellow Cab	100	10	10	10	10
30¾	19¼	2	Chickasha Cot O	700	29½	29	29	29½
11⅜	3¾	..	Childs Company	600	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2¾
60⅜	34¼	1†	Chrysler	26900	38⅜	37⅞	38⅜	38
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	20⅞	20½	20½	20¾
86	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	170	84½	84	84¼	..
2¼	½	..	City Stores	200	1	1	1	..
45	25	1	Cluett Peabody	400	26½	25¾	25¾	..
18½	9⅜	.50†	Colgate-Palm-P	2600	17½	16⅞	17	17
28½	10	..	Collins & Aikman	2100	15¼	15	15½	15½
94	74	.. h	Collins & A pf	20	80½	80½	80½	..
8¾	3⅝	.. h	Colo Fuel & Ir	100	4½	4½	4½	4⅞
32	10½	.. h	Colo F&I pf	10	22½	22½	22½	22¼
40⅜	18	..	Colo & Southern	30	18	18	18	20
33¼	13	..	Colo & So 1pf	10	15	15	15	..
19¼	6⅞	..	Columbia Gas	9800	8⅞	8¼	8¾	7⅞
78¾	52	6	Columbia G pf A	100	62¾	62¾	62¾	..
71	41	5	Columbia G pf B	10	55	55	55	..
40	21½	1†	Columbia Pic vtc	1700	39	38½	38½	39
77¼	58	3.40	Columbian Carb	1400	74¾	74¼	74¼	74¼
35¾	18⅞	1	Comm Credit	5800	35⅞	35¼	35⅝	35
108	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	30	108	108	108	..
30	24	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	40	28½	29	29	..
61	35¾	2†	Comm Inv Tr	3100	57⅞	56¾	57	57⅞
36¾	15¾	.60	Comm Solvents	8400	22¾	21⅝	21¾	22
3¾	1	..	Comwlth & So	10900	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1
52¾	21½	.6	Comwlth & S 6pf	800	33	31¼	33	..
35⅜	22	1.60†	Congoleum Nairn	3200	35⅜	35	35¼	35¼
5¾	1⅜	..	Consol Film Ind	400	2⅞	2¾	2¾	3¼
17¾	10⅜	2g	Consol Film I pf	2100	18	17⅜	17⅜	17¾
47⅜	21¼	2	Consol Gas	19800	53½	53¾	53¾	53¾
95	80	5	Consol Gas pf	400	83⅞	83¾	83⅞	83
..	1½	..	Consol Laundries	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
14¼	7¼	.42b	Consol Oil	4300	8½	8¾	8½	8⅜
6¾	2⅛	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
2⅛	½	..	Consol Textile	900	¾	¾	¾	..
12⅜	6⅛	..	Container A	900	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10⅜
6⅝	2⅜	..	Cont Baking A	600	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
14⅜	5¼	..	Cont Baking A pf	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½
2⅜	⅞	..	Cont Baking B	100	1	1	1	..
64½	56¾	2.40	Cont Can	7100	64½	62	64½	62⅜
11⅜	6	..	Cont Dia Fibre	1800	8⅜	7⅞	8	7⅞
35½	23¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	1700	34	33½	34	33½
2⅜	¾	..	Cont Motors	700	¾	¾	¾	¾
22¾	15¾	.50b	Cont Oil	2100	19¾	19¼	19¾	19¾
51	40½	3	Corn Exchange	120	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
84½	55½	3	Corn Products	1800	69½	69	69½	69⅜
9⅞	3⅜	..	Coty	900	5½	5	5	5
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	300	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34½
17½	8	..	Crosley Radio	600	14½	14¼	14¼	14¼
36¼	18¾	1	Vrown Cork & S	300	27	27	27	27¼
44	35½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	43¾	43¾	43¾	..
6⅝	2⅜	..	Crown Zellerback	600	4¾	4½	4½	4½
38⅜	17	..	Crucible Steel	2300	24	23	23¾	23¾
71	44	..	Crucible Steel pf	700	51	50	51	49
3½	1	..	Cuba Co	500	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	..
10½	3½	..	Cuba Ry pf	40	5½	5½	5½	..
9⅞	2½	..	Cuban Am Sug	700	5¾	5	5⅛	5
52⅜	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	47	47	47	..
29⅝	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	1200	21½	20¾	20¾	21
87	43½	4½g	Curtis Pub pf	2600	87	86	87	85⅝
5½	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	3300	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2⅞
12½	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	2600	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅝
99	64½	8	Cushman 6%	60	64½	64½	64½	..
21½	11	..	Cutler Hammer	600	16¾	16½	16½	16½

—D—

34½	10½	..	Deere & Co	6700	24½	23½	23¾	23¾
18	10¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	1200	18	17⅝	17⅝	18
73½	33	..	Del & Hudson	1100	41⅜	40½	40½	40½
33¾	14	..	Del Lack & W	3100	19¼	18⅜	19	18⅝
13¼	4⅛	..	Denver R G pf	300	8	4¾	5	..
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	500	70½	70	70½	69⅜
55⅛	39	1½†	Devoe & Ray A	300	54	53⅜	54	54½
28½	21	1	Diamond Match	400	28	24¾	25	..
34½	28½	1½	Diamond M pf	200	31¾	31¾	31¾	32
48¼	32	2†	Dome Mines	2100	36¼	35⅝	35¾	36½
23	13	1.20	Dominion Stores	400	14	13¾	13¾	13⅞

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Nov.26	Last Nov.24
28⅛	14½	..	Douglas A	4600	23½	21⅝	23¾	23½
20	8¼	1½b	Dresser A	300	17⅛	17⅛	17½	17¼
23	13½	1	Duplan Silk	300	17	16⅝	17½	..
103⅞	80	2.60†	du Pont de Nem	5300	100¼	99⅝	100	99⅝
107	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	104	104	104	103

—E—

12¾	4⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	2000	8¾	7⅞	8	7⅞
116	79	4	Eastman Kodak	900	116⅝	116	116⅛	116
22½	12½	1	Eaton Mfg	7000	18¾	18⅛	18⅜	18½
31⅝	15	..	Elec Auto-Lite	8600	27⅞	27½	27½	27⅝
110	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	70	107½	109¼	107½	..
7⅛	3	..	Elec Boat	1800	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	6
9⅛	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	300	7¾	7½	7½	7½
19¾	6	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	300	8¼	7¾	8	8¼
31	6⅝	..	Elec Pow & Lt pf	600	9	8¼	9	8¼
52	34	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	800	46⅛	46	46	47½
4⅜	1	.. h	Elk Horn Coal pf	200	1½	1½	1½	..
6⅜	2½	..	Engineers Pub S	400	3½	3¾	3¾	..
23½	10⅞	..	Engineers P S 8pf	200	18⅜	18½	18⅜	..
24⅞	9⅜	..	Erie RR	2000	12⅜	12¼	12¾	13¼
28¼	14⅞	..	Erie RR 1pf	100	16½	16½	16½	16½
14⅜	7	.50	Eureka Vacuum	2300	11¾	11½	11¾	11¼
27½	9	..	Evans Products	4200	19¾	17⅜	19¼	..
10½	3	..	Exchange Buffet	20	4¾	4	4	..

—F—

2⅜	1	..	Fairbanks Co	100	1⅜	1⅜	1¾	..
12½	3¾	..	Fairbanks pf	210	7⅝	7	7	7
18	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	300	15	15	15	14¾
61	30	..	Fairbanks M pf	60	58	58	58	57
11¼	4	..	Fed Lt & Trac	400	4⅞	4⅞	4

Commerce and Finance

Steel Operating Rate at 28 P. C. Up Contrary to Seasonal Trend

Business and Industry

Steel Operations Continue to Move Steadily Forward

Increased Activity at Time When Business Usually Tapers Off

By H. A. Knight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 26—According to some estimates the steel industry is now working at 29 per cent of capacity.

According to the American Iron and Steel Institute, which is always conservative, the average pace of last week was 27.6 per cent.

Thus gradual improvement in operating rate continues, and this is believed to be based on genuine improvement in orders. Usually at this time of year the industry starts to taper off toward the year-end holidays.

First quarter prices were announced during the week, and in most important cases were unchanged. Slightly higher prices will result in some instances because of increases in prices of "extras" and revision of certain trade practices.

Sentiment Good

Sentiment in the steel industry is probably much better than the actual performance. There is an air of expectancy in virtually all quarters that early 1935 will see brisk business, with operations probably reaching 60 per cent late in the first quarter.

Even the pig iron trade, which has perhaps been the most pessimistic branch of the steel industry, with only one merchant furnace operating in the East, is in much better spirits, and is confident that there has been gradual but genuine improvement in the consumption of iron since Labor Day.

For three or four weeks rising prices of steel scrap have served as a barometer, one which is usually infallible as an indicator. Purchases of scrap by American steel mills over the last two or three weeks have been about 50,000 tons, the best since the first quarter of the year. Scrap prices are generally 25 to 50 cents a ton higher than three weeks ago. Exporters are going farther inland for their supplies, with scrap shipped out of Chicago, destined to Japan, Italy and Poland.

Tin Plate Prices

One of the most important first quarter price announcements pertained to tin plate, the fourth quarter price of $5.25 a box of 100 pounds having been reaffirmed for first quarter. A change is being made, however, in that concessions on "stock" plate will no longer be made. This description is that which is left over from each run. Thus a can manufacturer may order 500,000 boxes, and the maker will turn out 550,000 boxes for good measure to replace any defective material or provide for a sudden increase in the order. The surplus over the original order was formerly put away in warehouses and sold at about 35 cents a box under the official price to all who can make use of it.

Galvanized sheet seconds were often sold in the same manner, but it is understood that this practice will be stopped. Meanwhile makers of plates and shapes are raising prices on "extras," or those descriptions which vary from the base specification in size, quality or quantity.

Seventeen Banks Open During Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 26—Seventeen new banking offices were opened or reopened in seven different states during the last week, according to Rand McNally & Co.

Eleven were branch banks, four were conservator banks released from conservatorship, and two were entirely new, the bulletin said.

The bulletin also lists five changes in title, five consolidations and 11 discontinued banks.

Tacoma Postal Business Indicates Trade Growing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Nov. 26—During the longshoremen's strike last summer business of all kinds slumped seriously in Tacoma. That great barometer of business, the receipts at the local post office, showed beyond argument the losses that had come to the city.

But since then business has got better and better, beginning in August. Receipts at the Tacoma Post Office in September and October are fully 20 per cent above what they were in the corresponding months of 1933, and post office officials are predicting a heavy Christmas trade.

Canadian Government, Municipal and Corporation Bonds

Correspondence Invited

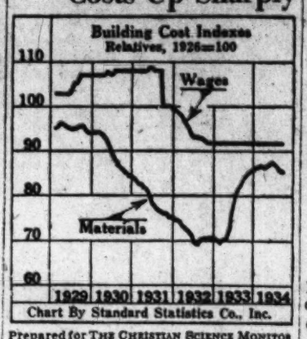
Wood, Gundy & Company Limited

36 King Street West
Toronto

Telephone ELgin 4321

Toronto — Vancouver
Montreal — New York
Winnipeg — London, Eng.

Building Material Costs Up Sharply



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUILDING material costs have risen sharply in the last two years, while building trades wage rates have remained constant.

Going back to 1926 as a base, however, wage costs are still relatively higher than material costs.

Traders Observe Sharp Upturn In Chicago Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 26—Despite a slow start last week saw a sharp pick-up in Chicago retail business, according to trade observers of the Chicago Association of Commerce. The first few days displayed the same inactivity that had characterized previous weeks. Starting Wednesday, however, there was decided improvement, with Saturday's Toy Day impetus and its attendant official opening of the Christmas buying season making the week one of the best in recent months.

Wholesale turnover remained at status quo. The big distributors find themselves in the position of having filled the shelves of the retailers with holiday goods, and not yet in a real position to push early spring wares. In addition, slower buying in the rural areas is held responsible for much of the letdown.

Mail-order houses report good holiday buying as well as sectional interest in residential rehabilitation.

Utilities are maintaining the even pace of recent weeks, with the telephone companies showing the best pick-up.

Hotels and restaurants are experiencing the natural letdown anticipated after the close of a Century of Progress, although there appears to be a noticeable leaning toward Chicago by convention groups. A campaign soon to be launched to capitalize the city's all year round attractions for the tourist is also said to be giving the hotel owners some consolation.

Bankers Formulate Plan to Stimulate U. S. Foreign Trade

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP)—The Export-Import Bank and a group of private bankers announced, after the two-day meeting, that they had worked out a "detailed plan of procedure" for co-operation in stimulating foreign trade.

"Briefly," a joint statement said, "the plan provides for commercial banks that are not equipped to handle foreign business to assist in directing interested parties to banks that are, and that these banks give such transactions and all others that come to them direct careful study, assist in getting them into bankable shape and then consider and determine whether they themselves shall take all or part of the transactions presented.

"Otherwise they will prepare a full memorandum regarding the matter and send it along to the Export-Import Bank.

"Our committee has one representative for each Federal Reserve district and these men will act as consultants for matters coming up in their district.

"We believe these banks will be able to help finance certain classes of transactions which private banks could not handle, such as those of a tenure beyond the length of a commercial bank transaction or involving an amount of risk it would not be prudent for a commercial bank to assume, or involving business in countries where the problem of foreign exchange is acute."

An executive committee, headed by Joseph C. Rovensky, of the Chase National Bank of New York, was established at the meeting "to be at the disposal of the officers of the export-import banks to advise upon all current foreign transactions."

Cabell New Head Of Armour & Co.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26 (AP)—Robert H. Cabell of London, England, has been unanimously elected general manager of Armour & Co., packing firm, succeeding the late T. G. Lee.

Mr. Cabell, for the last 20 years managing director of Armour & Co., Ltd., in the British Isles, was chosen to assume the duties of president of Armour by resolution of the board of directors.

Not being a member of the board of directors, Mr. Cabell, it was explained, was not eligible for the presidency. It was expected he would be named to the board at the next stockholders' meeting in January and then would automatically be elected president.

Frederick H. Prince, Boston capitalist and largest stockholder in the company, was elected chairman of the board of Armour companies.

Fisk Rubber Corp. May Increase Tire Output

CHICOPEE FALLS, Mass., Nov. 26 (AP)—It was reliably reported yesterday that the Fisk Rubber Corporation is to step up its production to more than 8000 tires a day early in January.

The present daily production is about 6000 tires. According to information, the corporation has received a $2,500,000 order from western buyers.

U. S. Investment In Foreign Issues Still Profitable

Only 23 P. C. of Foreign Dollar Bonds Are in Complete Default

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 26—Despite the pronounced shrinkage in the value of our foreign investments, this country as a whole derived very considerable benefits from its financial contact with its neighbors, says the American Council of Foreign Bondholders, Inc. It formed this opinion from an impartial analysis of the relation between our investments abroad and the profits which undoubtedly accrued from our trading with the rest of the world, according to a statement made today by the council.

Defaults About 23 Per Cent

The total of foreign dollar bonds outstanding in the American market on July 1 of this year was $8,674,969,000. Of this amount, less than $2,000,000,000 was in complete default, or somewhat under 23 per cent of the total outstanding, a showing which compares exceptionally favorably with similar statistics for securities of other categories.

The analysis shows that the following countries are in complete default on their dollar debt: Germany, accounting for somewhat more than $1,000,000,000, leads the list. Although a part payment was made earlier this year by the German debtors, payments during the second half of 1934 were withheld because of the six months' moratorium put into effect by Dr. Schacht. Mexico is second, with $390,248,100; Chile, third, with $308,677,000; Russia, fourth, with $75,000,000; and China, fifth, with $11,000,000.

"All other countries are meeting the service on their engagements, either partly or wholly," says Max Winkler, president of the council, in reference to the report. "Few investors appreciate the fact that most of the European nations which obtained financial accommodations in this market are meeting their engagements in full, with some even paying the service on their commitments in strict accordance with loan agreements, that is, in gold or its equivalent.

Meet Service Charges

"European countries which are meeting the service on their governmental debt in full include: Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France (the French are paying the service on their debt on a gold basis), Great Britain, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Poland (on one of the Polish issues payments are made on a gold basis), the Saar Basin, and Sweden.

"In Latin America, the Argentine nation is the only one which has the distinction of meeting service on its direct debt in full. In the Far East, Australia and Japan are meeting the service on their debt in full, while the Dutch East Indies have been paying on a gold basis.

"Examining at random a number of domestic and foreign securities offerings during the years 1925-1929, we can see that, on the whole, foreign issues have given a very satisfactory account of themselves, both in regard to market and in regard to income."

Merchants Expect Big Christmas Trade

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (AP)—Merchants from coast to coast are anticipating the largest Christmas trade since 1931, the National Retail Dry Goods Association reports, asserting that December sales are expected to show an increase of 11 per cent over 1933 and 21.5 per cent above December, 1932.

The association's estimates were based on a survey of its 5000 member department and specialty stores, and 30 states are represented in the tabulations.

Should his upswing extend to all lines, the organization's statisticians figured, retail sales during December would be about $4,500,000,000. The association previously estimated that 354,000 extra workers would be employed by retailers to handle the Christmas rush.

Average Interest Rate on Federal Bonds Cut to Low Level of 3.02 P. C.

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 26—The average annual rate of interest on the interest-bearing debt of the Government has been reduced to the low level of 3.02 per cent as of Nov. 15, 1934, as compared with an average rate of 3.39 per cent on the total interest-bearing debt outstanding as of February 28, 1933, just prior to the inauguration of President Roosevelt.

This reduction has come about as a result of the financing operations undertaken by the Treasury Department, including both refunding operations and the raising of additional funds for government use.

These figures are revealed in a study of Treasury operations under the present Administration made by C. J. Devine & Co., Inc., specialists in United States Government securities.

In the 20½ months from Feb. 28, 1933, to Nov. 15, 1934, the Treasury Department issued a total of $11,703,236,000 of new securities of all types, on which the average interest rate was 2.51 per cent, the study shows. Of the proceeds, $5,741,442,000 was used to provide for the Treasury's refunding operations and other securities maturing during the same period. The average interest rate on all securities called or refunded during the period was 3.33 per cent.

The interest-bearing debt was increased from $20,584,310,000 as of Feb. 28, 1933, on which amount the average annual rate of interest was 3.39 per cent, to $26,546,104,000 on Nov. 15, 1934. While the Government debt increased about 29 per cent during the period, the total annual interest charges, because of the lower interest rates, increased only 14.7 per cent during the same period.

New Orleans in Fourth Place Among U. S. Ports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 26—New Orleans, once claimant to the title, "Second Port, U. S. A.," is pleased over figures announced by the collector of customs. The figures showed that the port, in 1933, although experiencing a decline in foreign commerce as compared with 1932, advanced from fifth to fourth position among American ports in foreign trade handled, displacing Baltimore.

Foreign commerce handled through New Orleans declined from 3,980,886 tons in 1932 to 2,887,202 tons in 1933, the statistics revealed, in line with a general trend that saw New York's tonnage fall to 12,278,713 tons from 17,723,415 tons.

Federal Experts Plan Stimulus To Capital Goods Industries

Economists Want Government Agency to Insure Private Loans for Modernization of Plants—Say Potentialities May Equal Housing Drive

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP)—Government economists, studying more reports of improving business today, sought further ways to stimulate capital goods industries, such as those supplying factory machinery and equipment.

Assistance for these industries—which have displayed greater inertia than many others—is the aim of a tentative proposal drawn in memorandum form for the consideration of Administration advisers. Specifically it suggests that a government agency be set up to insure private loans for the modernization of plants.

With the Government providing insurance against excess risk arising from the depression, it was said, many concerns would be able to embark on a program of modernizing plants which have deteriorated or gone out of date since 1929. Supporters of the suggestion say its potentialities for re-employment of labor compare with those of the housing drive now under way.

Private Credit the Basis

It is similar to the housing program in that, instead of lending its own money, the Government would seek to stimulate the flow of credit from private banks into modernization work.

The Roosevelt Administration, which now has $6,946,069,897 outstanding in new deal loans to a wide variety of borrowers ranging from banks and businesses to farmers and home-owners, has expressed hope that private enterprises will take over some of the burden. The President has said government lending will taper off when private agencies assume the task.

Officials who are hoping for a substantial business pickup noted a report of the Federal Reserve, which announced yesterday that industrial production and factory employment increased in October. This was welcome news, even though the increase was attributed to the end of the great textile strike.

Industrial activity increased from 71 per cent of the 1923-25 average in September to 73 per cent in October. Steel mill activity was 25 per cent of capacity, as against 23 in September, but lumber and automobiles declined.

The Work Week Controversy

While eyeing business trends, officials also were busy preparing for the shorter-work-week debates expected when Congress convenes in January. At NRA, supervisors of some 400 manufacturing codes were drafting recommendations for a uniform 40-hour maximum. These recommendations will go to the National Industrial Recovery Board and then perhaps to the White House.

They are regarded as an attempt to meet the American Federation of Labor's drive for legislation to set the maximum at 30 hours a week. The union leaders say this is needed to put millions back to work and thus speed recovery.

At NRA, many officials apparently believe a 30-hour week would push prices so high that it would seriously diminish consumption. High officials of the recovery agency hold that instead of blanket and drastic cuts in the work week, emphasis now should be placed on more production as a means of creating jobs.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Wall Street began last week to capitalize again, for the first time since about Armistice Day, the brighter political outlook which appeared recently. After pretty much of a stalemate in the stock market for the first four days of the week, a broad advance took place on Friday. The uptrend thus resumed after a fortnight of consolidation was continued on Saturday, bringing stock prices up to the highest levels since midsummer, and making up about half of the losses since the 1934 bear market set in during February.

The fresh confidence was based not only on the improved political outlook, but on improving business statistics. Industrials again led the market, with rails and utilities still lagging. Steels and motors were particularly active on good prospects for both industries.

The Street continues responsive to the apparently changed attitude of the Administration toward business. While it attaches very little importance to the seemingly official view that business has been merely sulking in its tent, and will come forth under threats that if it does not do so the Government will supply employment from Treasury funds, the Street now apparently feels, that it is going to have less interference from Washington.

Radical Tendencies

Although the feeling is general in the Street that the new Congress will be in the hollow of the President's hand, and that this is of good omen for business, there are some observers who still see in the victory of Lander of Minnesota, and the recent local successes of Louisiana Tsar Huey Long, a radical cloud no bigger than a man's hand, which may grow to a thunderstorm if the business barometer does not rise this winter and stay up through the coming congressional session. What would happen if Congress got out of hand is a bogey which the Street does not like to think about.

In spite of the recommendations of the National Economy League, published during the week for a balanced budget, the subject of budget balancing, and even more so the subject of dollar devaluation, have been pretty much put on ice for a while. There was a little flurry of interest at the news that Senator Wheeler had conferred with Father Coughlin, but the subject was overlaid by good business news, the Telephone dividend, and conjectures about coming presidential control of Congress.

The dollar continued strong against gold bloc currencies, and further gold imports brought the total on the present movement above $100,000,000. A curious new modification of the so-called international gold standard has appeared with the latest tide of transatlantic gold movements to this shore. It was partly indicated by the Reserve statement figures of "loans on foreign gold," at first mysterious, but later explained as a loan to the perturbed Bank of Belgium to help it meet the current run on the belga.

Gold Shipments

It now appears that moral suasion is being exerted on bankers not to take too close advantage of profit possibilities in gold shipments in case such shipments might prove too embarassing to beleaguered central banks. The Bank of France last year put such psychological obstructions in the way of export of gold, but in the current move it has freely permitted gold withdrawals. The Belgian bank, however, has intimated that it would be "unethical" for international bankers to take too close advantage of its difficulties, and bankers have shown considerable respect for the word thus passed quietly around. The effect of this has appeared in exchange rates in a wider spread between the actual "gold points" than the nominal spread. That is to say, the belga, the franc, or the dollar, must move up or down over a considerably wider range to precipitate actual gold movements than in pre-depression days. Or in still other words, much more must now be figured than the bare shipping costs, interest charges, etc., before the point is found at which gold shipments are actually made.

Incidentally the Street is of the same opinion still that the gold belga is on the skids, and that when it goes, the rift in the gold bloc will eventually prove fatal. But it is thought that the cry of "Wolf! Wolf!" has been raised so often in this connection that when the break comes, the sentimental reactions on this side of the water will be only slight.

Government Financing

The week was one of conjecture as to the nature of the Treasury financing which will be announced early next week for Dec. 15. $992,000,000 of certificates, the last remaining issue of this instrument now outstanding, must be refinanced on that date. In addition it is thought that the Treasury must soon announce some exchange offering to handle the call of $1,870,000,000 of Fourth Liberties on April 15. The exchange offering Sept. 15 for the Liberties called for Oct. 15 was too long delayed, and it is thought the Treasury will be more forehanded on the next installment. Moreover, it is thought that the Treasury will want to raise some extra cash for current deficits, which are now running at the rate of over $400,000,000 a month. And on top of that there is much interest in whether the Home Owners' Loan 4s, which can be called Jan. 1, will be the subject of an exchange offer.

The offering of $75,000,000 of bills at the end of the week was taken to mean that the Treasury will raise a good part of its current needs out of bills. Nevertheless a substantial certificate, note or bond offering for Dec. 15, perhaps much larger than the maturity, it thought possible.

The utilities again were hit severely with the news from Tupelo and Birmingham and the proposal of the New York City government to double the local tax on gross revenues and put a 3 per cent tax on consumers' bills. Pessimists here expect that the next Congress will offer the utility holding companies on the altar of hard times and that on the whole it may be a good thing for the industrials to have the holding companies sent into the wilderness as a scapegoat.

Labor Spokesmen Censure New Deal Policies Sharply

NRA Favors Industry, Says Laidler—Soule Sees Lack of Planning

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 26—The New Deal is a misdeal, according to speakers at the regional conference of the International Industrial Relations Institute, the critics including prominent citizens and a group of workers from mines and factories.

Harry W. Laidler, executive director of the League for Industrial Democracy, declared: "The NRA will be regarded in the future as the most effective instrument thus far devised by capital to scrap the anti-trust laws and to permit price-fixing and other agreements hitherto prohibited among corporate industry."

NRA Favors Industry

The Government has compelled industry to organize 100 per cent and merely permitted labor to organize, Mr. Laidler charged, "thus putting industry in a more powerful position than formerly, as compared with workers, consumers and investors."

Tax System Criticized

"The Government," he continued, "has taken no steps toward a redistribution of wealth through higher real wages or through a more scientific system of taxation. It is making no real effort toward social planning which involves the fullest possible utilization of the resources of the country in the interest of the great masses. The NRA has helped to organize certain industries, but rather on the basis of profit and not of service."

Mr. Laidler believes that the NRA is bound to fail because workers and consumers are not participating as vitally as industrial owners and management, and that "the next great struggle in the country will be a struggle between those who believe in regulation of industry and those who believe in socialization of the principal means of production and distribution and scientific planning for the common good."

Adjustments "Futile"

A lack of co-ordinated planning and of social control over capital and private industry in their policies of labor, price, production, and investment balks the New Deal, in the opinion of George Soule, of the New Republic, who asserted that restriction of agricultural output has resulted in mere redistribution for the benefit of agriculture of an inadequate social income, while the rise of prices in all commodities accompanied by restricted output is "futile," obscuring the essential aim of a better adjustment of prices and boosting those prices already too high.

The Administration's agricultural policies were defended by M. L. Wilson, Assistant Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, on the ground that reducing unsold surpluses of staple crops has raised prices and given additional purchasing power to the agricultural population.

Lack of power on the part of the National Labor Industrial Relations Board, including the right to subpoena and to take testimony under oath means "empty and futile" administrative enforcement declared Milton H. Handler of Columbia University. While David Cushman Coyle, member of the Technical Board of Review of the Public Works Administration and Consultant of the National Planning Board, charged that the whole public works program is maladjusted to economic rehabilitation and stated that "The only kind of public works that could alleviate the depths of a depression without creating an equal amount of future depression would be non-self-liquiding works built by the Federal Government or by federal grants and chargeable wholly to taxes on the upper brackets of personal and inheritance."

Failure of Section A

The failure of Section A, of the National Industry Recovery Act, to obtain a decent scale of living for workers and protect their right to organize unions of their own choosing was asserted in a symposium of workers led by Miss Mary Van Kleeck of the Russell Sage Foundation.

The cotton code, eagerly awaited by textile workers, actually has resulted in a cut of hours to 40 with no increase in wage rates to offset the decrease declares Miss Elizabeth Nord of Pawtucket, R. I., of the United Textile Workers. Under the guise of efficiency, she added, work loads have been increased until the workers are rebelling at any further increase.

A similar reduction of hours and a speed up of workers has taken place in the steel industry, said William Long, president of the Weirton (W. Va.) lodge of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, who also declared that "company thugs, a spy system and company ownership of the town had prevented organization, but under the NRA the company set up a company union and refused to deal with the workers' union, so that a strike resulted."

Irregularity of employment has not been remedied by the code, said Otto Kleinert of Tarrytown, member of the National Council, Union of Automobile Workers. Instead speeding up of production has aggravated the condition.

Mrs. Joseph Rade of Fayette City, Penna., a miner's wife, said that, although surrounded by coal, frequently families haven't a lump to burn in their stoves and that kerosene lamps flicker in the wind which rattles their windows. In spite of "being born in poverty and not advancing far from the conditions our grandmothers knew," miners' wives are 100 per cent for the union, said Mrs. Rade and when strikes break out, "they fight with their husbands, taking a little more poverty for the time being in hope of a brighter future for the miners."

Mr. Rade, who is secretary of the local union, United Mine Workers, stated that many mines have been shut down for months and many that are working afford only two or three days' work a week, which sends men with large families to seek part-time relief.

October Production Increase Credited To Textile Gains

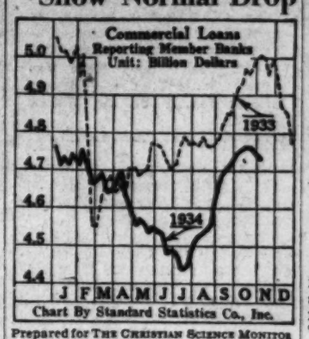
WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP)—A spurt in industrial production and factory employment for October, a month which usually shows little seasonal change, is reported by the Federal Reserve Board. Renewal of activity at textile mills was credited for the increase.

Industrial activity is shown to have increased from 71 per cent of the 1923-1925 average in September to 73 per cent in October. Steel mills were operating at 25 per cent of capacity compared with 23 per cent for the previous month. Lumber and automobile production declined.

Resumption of operation at the textile mills after the September strike boosted output to a level higher than August.

October brought a considerable increase in factory employment and pay rolls between the middle of September and the middle of October, the report showed. Sharpest increases were reported by the textiles, while the automobile, shoe and canning industries showed seasonal declines.

Commercial Loans Show Normal Drop



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COMMERCIAL loan totals of Federal Reserve member banks in 91 leading cities, after experiencing a greater use from July to mid-October than in some years, are now following a normal seasonal downward trend.

Declares Current Social Insurance Plans Inadequate

Guaranty Trust Says Private Industry Must Reabsorb Unemployed

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 26—Recognizing that the question of social insurance is "one of the major economic issues of the day," the Guaranty Trust Company of New York reviews the subject in its current Guaranty Survey, released today. It labels all existing and proposed reserve and unemployment insurance plans inadequate. It stresses that the "first step toward economic security is the re-absorption of labor into private industry."

The matter of unemployment insurance is of "vital concern to industry, inasmuch as industry must inevitably bear a large share of the cost under almost any conceivable plan," the Survey says. "Every employer of labor will be directly affected by the manner in which the problem is handled in Congress and in his own state."

Plans Inadequate

No proposal has thus far been brought forward which is designed to deal with prolonged unemployment, the Guaranty Survey continues.

"Not only is an employee disqualified from benefits after a year of idleness, but the maximum benefit that the most favored employees could draw would be totally inadequate in the event of such continued unemployment as has been a common experience in the last few years. A partial exception must be noted in the case of the plan proposed in Minnesota.

"Regarding unemployment insurance in the strict sense, it must be said that there is grave doubt as to the fundamental soundness of the idea of applying insurance principles to this field," the review continues. "Both experience and analysis suggest that no adequate basis has yet been worked out for the accurate determination of risk that is a basic necessity in any kind of insurance. European systems of so-called unemployment insurance continue in operation only in the sense that benefits are still being paid. They are no longer insurance systems in any significant sense of the term.

Expensive Proposition

"All existing and proposed reserve and insurance plans are inadequate as measures of economic security against the risk of cyclical unemployment. No public or private agency has ever had the temerity to attempt a system that would offer complete protection against this great unpredictable hazard. In any consideration of the question, this unavoidable limitation must be recognized. The financial charge on industry or labor, or both, would be enormous. The direct cost of doing business would be immeasurably advanced; unemployment would be increased; the confidence of business men and investors would be further weakened, and recovery would be impeded.

"To provide all individuals with the assurance of a share in the national income regardless of their contribution to that income is obviously subject to serious consequences. Human nature is too prone to take unfair advantage of such situations. Security in itself is a highly desirable thing, but it tends to encourage shiftlessness. Moreover, the amount of income available for distribution under any system depends upon the fullest possible utilization of the productive resources of society. Consequently, any possible means of providing economic security against unemployment is a poor substitute for security of employment itself."

Chilean Nitrate Imports In Los Angeles Double

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 26—Imports of Chilean nitrate here have been doubled recently, according to the local office of W. R. Grace & Co. Mr. H. R. McLaurin, local agent, expects that the trend will continue to gain in answer to a heavier demand for fertilizers.

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Join the Red Cross

Eastern Teams Entering Final Football Week

Rose Bowl Hopes Flicker Away—Eli Wipes Out Harvard Hopes

Shadows are rapidly darkening the eastern gridirons. Football paraphernalia, plays, season records, hopes and disappointments for most teams are fading into the background. Only a few objective affairs, important because of tradition rather than national championships, remain for review. So smashing have been results for the past few weeks among eastern elevens that "Rose Bowl" hopes merely glimmer and flicker in the face of midwestern and southern winds.

Probably no more ecstasy followed the career of any eastern eleven than that enjoyed by Yale backers. The Eli attempted a terrific schedule of eight major opponents under new coaching and won against five of them, including the previously undefeated Princeton team, 7 to 0, and 14 to 0, against Harvard last Saturday. Columbia, Army and Georgia defeated the Eli, but along with the Crimson and the Tiger victories, the Bulldogs numbered Penn, Brown and Dartmouth as victims.

Yale Wins Early

Unquestionably the Eli eleven reached its peak for Princeton. With this a possibility in the thoughts of Coach "Ducky" Pond he sent his charges out to win the Harvard game in the early stages. That the Crimson fought back, 14 points behind in the second period, was commendable and a credit to the boys' courage, but Yale won that game on smart football and deserved to. Perhaps Harvard should have scored when on Yale's two and three-yard lines in the second half, but in this writer's humble opinion the verdict had been rendered to the rightful victor in the first half with Harvard's players deserving of recognition for the anti-climax battle they put up. Both finished their seasons.

Another game between previously defeated rivals saw Notre Dame defeat West Point two passes to one, or 12 to 6, at the Yankee Stadium, New York, before 80,000 people. The statistical analysis called for a score as close as this and only the aerial tactics crossed goal lines. First to score and last to score, the invaders from the Midwest earned their laurels. Now the Army will attempt a salvation at the expense of its greatest rival of them all, the Navy, next Saturday From here that will be anybody's ball game with Jack Buckler of the Army and Buzz Borries of the Navy the headliners.

Colgate Is Pressed

Colgate found more than a little opposition in attempting to baffle Rutgers, but did win the game 14 to 0. With only Brown to be faced the Red Raiders are likely to stand with Princeton and Pittsburgh as the best in the East. Pittsburgh did not play Saturday and should be too powerful for the often defeated Carnegie Tech this week. Princeton finished its 1934 football with an overwhelming 38-to-13 victory over the worn-out Dartmouth eleven.

Columbia wound up with Syracuse and though the Lions are entirely out of the running for Rose Bowl honors again they certainly looked good to Syracuse. The New York City Lions were superior to the upstate Lions by a 12-to-6 score. Other eastern major eleven results saw Lehigh top Lafayette 13 to 7, in a close historical affair, Bucknell finish off with Penn State, 13 to 7, and Temple wipe away Villanova, 22 to 0. Speculation on the prospects for 1935 are nearly in order.

Among the small institutions Tufts College of Medford holds court with Trinity, by virtue of defeating Massachusetts State, 6 to 0, at the Medford Oval Saturday and thereby completing an undefeated and untied season. For small and major college football teams of the East only one week remains of 1934 and the important games nationally are as follows:

Thursday, Nov. 29 (Thanksgiving Day)

Brown vs. Colgate at Providence.
Fordham vs. N. Y. U. at New York.
Pennsylvania vs. Cornell at Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh vs. Carnegie Tech at Philadelphia.
Temple vs. Bucknell at Philadelphia.
Washington & Jefferson vs. West Virginia at Philadelphia.

Saturday, Dec. 1

Boston College vs. Holy Cross at Boston.
Army vs. Navy at Philadelphia.

College Football Results

Akron 13, Mount Vernon 6.
Alabama A & M 0, Rust 0.
Amarillo 54, Panhandle Aggies 7.
Arizona S. T. C. 6, Arizona S. T. 0.
Augustana 41, Carthage 7.
Austin T. 7, Sam Houston T. 6.
Baltimore C. C. 13, Baltimore Poly. 0.
Baylor 13, Southern Methodist 6.
Birmingham So. 21, Howard 0.
Bloomsburg 18, Slippery Rock 12.
Bluefield 59, New River 0.
Bucknell 13, Penn. State 7.
Case 33, Toledo 13.
Catawba 39, West Carolina T. 0.
Cedar Falls 0, Luther 0.
Centenary 7, Mississippi 6.
Centre 16, Mercer 13.
Charleston T. 18, DeKalb T. 12.
Cheyney T. 6, Bordentown 0.
Clark 8, Morristown 7.
Colgate 14, Rutgers 0.
Colorado Aggies 40, Colorado C. 6
Columbia 12, Syracuse 0.
Concord T. 17, Potomac T. 14.
Davis Elkins 9, St. Vincent's 6.
Detroit T. 13, Marquette 6.
Dickinson 9, Muhlenberg 3.
Dover T. 13, Downington T. 0.
Drake 6, Creighton 0.
Duquesne 14, Catholic 0.
Florida 13, Georgia Tech 12.
Gallaudet 7, Shenandoah 6.
Geneva 6, Westminster 0.
Georgia 18, Auburn 0.
Gonzaga 53, Montana Mines 0.
Grinnell 23, Cornell C. 0.
Hampden Sydney 0, Randolph Macon 0.
Hanover 26, Georgetown T. 8.
Hardin Simmons 45, Austin 0.
Hillsdale 19, Adrian 0.
Illinois 6, Chicago 0.
Illinois C. 33, MacKendrie 0.
Illinois Wesleyan 6, Carbondale T. 2.
Indiana 17, Purdue 6.
Iowa State T. 0, Luther 0.
James Millikin 26, Bradley 0.
Juniata 24, Upsala 13.
Kalamazoo T. 13, West Chester T. 7.
Kansas St. 20, Iowa State 0.
Kentucky St. 26, Louisville M. N. C. 0.
Langston 7, Prairie View 0.
LaSalle 41, Mt. St. Mary's 2.
Lehigh 13, Lafayette 7.
Lockhaven T. 13, Shippensburg T. 0.
Mars Hill 34, Wingate 0.
Maryland 6, Georgetown 0.
Maryville 7, Carson Newman 6.
Michigan State 6, Kansas 0.
Minnesota 34, Wisconsin 0.
Morris Harvey 27, Glenville T. 0.
Morris Brown 9, Florida A. & M. 6.
Nebraska 13, Missouri 6.
New Hampshire 21, St. Anselm's 14.
Northwestern 13, Michigan 6.
Notre Dame 12, West Point 6.
Occidental 19, Pomona 0.
Ohio State 40, Iowa 7.
Ohio Wesleyan 20, Ohio 0.
Oklahoma 0, Oklahoma A. & M. 0.
Oklahoma Baptist 7, Edmond T. 6.
Penn. M. C. 31, Baltimore 0.
Princeton 38, Dartmouth 13.
Providence 21, R. I. State 7.
Puget Sound 39, British Columbia 0.
Roanoke 13, Haskell 0.
Santa Clara 12, Columbia (Ore.) 6.
Sarnia 26, Regina 12.
Simpson 12, Penn 0.
Southwestern 20, Union 0.
Stanford 9, California 7.
Susquehanna 20, Swarthmore 0.
Temple 22, Villanova 0.
Tennessee State T. 33, Sunflower 0.
Tennessee Wes. 19, Belmont Abbey 0.
Texas Christian 7, Rice 6.
Tufts 6, Mass. State 0.
Tulane 32, Sewanee 0.
U. C. L. A. 25, Oregon St. 7.
Union 7, Louisville 0.
Washington 0, Washington St. 0.
Washington C. 29, Delaware 7.
Waynesburg 20, Muskingum 6.
Western College T. 14, Adams State 0.
Western Reserve 51, Oberlin 7.
Western State 13, Westchester T. 7.
Whittier 20, Redlands 0.
Wichita 19, South Dakota State 0.
Wofford 7, Presbyterian 7.
Wooster 34, Heidelberg 0.
Xavier 12, Southern U. 6.
Yale 14, Harvard 0.

New Scoring Leader In U. S. Football List

By the Associated Press

A new scoring leader appears on the national football horizon today.

He is Paul Miller, star triple-threat back of South Dakota State College's Jackrabbits. Miller completed a 10-game schedule last week with a total of 116 points, giving him an eight-point lead over Art Strutt of Duquesne, the eastern pace-setter.

The scoring leader in each of the nation's major groups or conferences follows:

Player and College	Pos	G	TD	PAT	T
Midwest-Miller, S.D.St.	HB	10	19	2	116
East-Strutt, Duquesne	FB	10	18	0	108
S'east'n-Simons, Tulane	HB	9	9	9	63
Pac.-Grayson, Stanford	FB	8	10	0	60
Rky. Mt.-Hardin, Col. T.	QB	7	8	9	57
Big Ten-Kostka, Minn.	FB	8	9	0	54
S'west-Wilson, S. Meth.	HB	9	8	0	48
S'thern-Cornelius, Duke	HB	8	6	8	44
Big Six-Neal, Iowa St.	QB	9	7	0	42
Mo. Val.-Wagner, Wash.	HB	8	5	1	31

Amusements

NEW YORK, N. Y.

MAX GORDON'S 3 HITS!

THE MUSICAL HIT
Production conceived and directed by HASSARD SHORT
"THE GREAT WALTZ"
Book by Moss Hart Music by Johann Strauss
Dances by Albertina Rasch
Evs. 8:30, 55c-$3.30—Mats. (Thanksgiving Day and Sat.) 55c-$2.20
THE CENTER THEATER, 49th St. & 6th Ave.

THE COMEDY HIT!
THE FARMER TAKES A WIFE
by Frank B. Elser and Marc Connelly
with JUNE WALKER, HERB WILLIAMS, HENRY FONDA
Directed by Marc Connelly
46th ST. THEA., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:40 Evs. 55c-$3.30. Mats. Thanksgiving Day and Sat.

THE DRAMATIC HIT!
WALTER HUSTON
in SINCLAIR LEWIS'
"DODSWORTH"
Dramatized by SIDNEY HOWARD
SHUBERT THEATRE W. 44th St. Evs. 8:40
Mats. Thanksgiving Day and Sat.

D'OYLY CARTE GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS
OPERA COMPANY from London
ENGAGEMENT ENDS SAT., DEC. 15
Mon. and Tues., "RUDDIGORE"; Wed. Night and Thurs. (Thanksgiving) Mat. and Night, "Trial by Jury" and "H. M. S. PINAFORE"; Fri. and Sat. Nights and Sat. Mat., "The YEOMEN of the GUARD."
MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45 St., W. of 8 Ave.

"A GREAT PLAY—SUPERB PRODUCTION." —Brooks Atkinson, Times
George BUSHAR and John TUERK present
SEAN O'CASEY'S
WITHIN THE GATES
NATIONAL THEA., 41 St., W. of B'y. PE. 6-8225
Evs. 8:30, Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

Lucienne Boyer in 2nd Edition
CONTINENTAL VARIETIES
with VICENTE ESCUDERO
LITTLE TH., 44th St., W. of B'y. Lac. 4-1530
Every Evening at 8. Prices $1 to $3. Sat. Mat. at 2, $1 to $2.50, plus tax.
POP. MAT. WED. at 2. Best Seats $2.00
EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY

EVA LE GALLIENNE ETHEL BARRYMORE
in L'AIGLON
By Clemence Dane
BROADHURST, W. 44 St. Evs. 8:30. 55c to $2.75 Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:30, 55c to $2.20 Extra Mat. Thurs. (Thanksgiving Day)

German Girl Swims To a World Record

By the Associated Press

Düsseldorf, Ger., Nov. 26

RITA MASTENBROED, German girl swimmer, yesterday established a new world record for the 100-meter backstroke swim. Her time was 1m. 16.8s. The former record was 1m. 18.3s., held by Mrs. Eleanor Holm Jarrett of the United States.

Columbia Elects Barabas

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 26—Alfred J. Barabas '36, the star halfback who scored the touchdown that defeated Stanford in the Rose Bowl last New Year's Day, has been elected captain of the Columbia University football team for next season. Barabas has been unable to play for a month due to a mishap. He also plays center field on the varsity baseball team.

Hofmann Succeeds Prothro

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 26 (AP)—Fred Hofmann, a former Yankee catcher and later manager of the Mission club of the Pacific Coast League, has been named manager of the Memphis Chicks of the Southern Association. Announcement of Hofmann's appointment was made by Thomas R. Watkins, Chicks' president. He will succeed Doc Prothro, who will manage the Little Rock Travelers next season.

Where to Dine

BOSTON
CORNER COFFEE HOUSE
86 Massachusetts Avenue
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SPECIAL THANKSGIVING DINNER
Make reservations early
Open 7:30 A. M. to 8 P. M.

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The Mayfair Restaurant
63 WASHINGTON ST. 5TH FLOOR
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea
Reasonable Prices
Home-Cooked Food

Victory for Yale Over Harvard Gives Eli Big Three Title

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 26—Putting over a touchdown on the next to the last play in the first quarter and following this up with another in the last half of the second quarter from both of which Capt. F. Clare Curtin kicked the points after, Yale defeated Harvard in their fifty-third annual football battle before some 55,000 in the Yale Bowl here Saturday 14 to 0. And with this victory went the championship of the Big Three as the Eli had defeated Princeton at New Jersey the previous Saturday 7 to 0.

In the first half of the game Yale clearly outplayed Harvard in every department. The Yale line outcharged the Crimson frontiersmen and opened up big holes for the backs. In kicking Yale was superior and its forward passing was nearly perfect.

Harvard Outplays Blue

The second half found Harvard outplaying the Blue to an even greater extent than Yale outplayed them in the first half; but the Crimson failed to capitalize on its scoring opportunities. Once it had the ball on Yale's three-yard line in the third period only to lose it on downs. Later, in the last quarter, it carried the ball to Yale's two-yard line only to lose it on a poor pass from center. Harvard also had a good chance to score in the second quarter when George Van D. Comfort recovered a Yale fumble on the latter's 30-yard line, but a Harvard fumble on the next play gave the ball back to Yale.

Yale started her first touchdown drive after getting the ball on her 40-yard line in the last part of the first period. A Roscoe-to-Kelley pass and a rush by Roscoe put the ball on Harvard's 25-yard line. Three rushes and an incompleted forward pass gave Harvard the ball on her three-yard line. Harvard's kick from behind her goal line was taken by Yale on the Crimson's 28-yard line and run back to the 22-yard stripe. After one rush, Roscoe threw a shovel pass to Morton, who raced over the line for the touchdown.

Intercepts Harvard Pass

The foundation for Yale's second touchdown came when Roscoe intercepted an attempted forward pass by Harvard from her own 31-yard line. On the interception Roscoe raced to Harvard's 33-yard line. From there rushes by Morton and Rankin carried the ball to Harvard's eight-yard line and then a pass, Roscoe-to-Kelley in Harvard's end zone, gave the Blue its second touchdown. The summary:

Yale		Harvard
Train, Overall	le	re, Kelly, Knapp
Scott	lt	rt, Adlis
Capt. F. C. Curtin	lg	rg, Capt. Sundlach
DeAngelis, Johnson	c	c, Comfort, Casale
Grosscup, Davis	rg	lg, Brookins, Lane, Littlefield, Schumann
Wright, Crampton, Strauss	rt	lt, Burton, Spring
Kelley, Hersey	re	le, Dubiel
Roscoe, Edmonds	qb	qb, Haley, Bilodeau
Whitehead, Rankin, King	lhb	rhb, Watt, Hedbloom, Blackwood
Morton, T. Curtin	rhb	lhb, Moseley, Adzigian, Litman, Parquette, Ford
Fuller, Towle, Schultz, Callan	fb	fb, Jackson, Ecker, Locke

Score—Yale 14, Harvard 0. Touchdowns—Morton, Kelley. Points after—Curtin 2. Referee—W. H. Friesell, Princeton. Umpire—W. R. Crowley, Bowdoin. Head linesman—H. M. Geiges, Franklin and Marshall. Field judge—A. W. Palfer, Colby. Time—Four 15-minute periods.

'P. D. Haughton Trophy' Presented to Choate

WALLINGFORD, Conn., Nov. 26 (AP)—A trophy honoring the late Percy D. Haughton, once Harvard football coach, was presented to the Choate School Saturday by Herman Gundlach, football captain, and William J. Bingham, athletic director of Harvard.

The trophy was given to Robert Wellington Gibson of Stamford. Choate football captain, but is to remain at the prep school and be awarded annually to an outstanding Choate athlete.

The trophy, an actual size sterling silver football held by two prone players, bears the inscription: "In memory of Percy D. Haughton, for blocking, tackling and interference." It stands about 18 inches in height.

Sonja Henie Cancels U. S. Tour

OSLO, Norway, Nov. 24 (AP)—Sonja Henie, world's premier female figure-skating artist, recently canceled a proposed trip to the United States, and announced she would compete in the forthcoming world championships to be held in Europe. Miss Henie, who appeared in a series of exhibitions in the United States and Canada last winter, was scheduled to have sailed for New York last week. Sonja Henie's decision to compete in the next world's championships is contrary to the impression she left in America last spring when she departed for her home after a lengthy exhibition tour. At that time she told an invited gathering of newspaper men that she was through with competitive skating.

Italy Invites U. S. Yachtsmen

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 26—An invitation to American yachtsmen to compete in international racing in Italy has been extended by the Royal Italian Yacht Club through the North American Yacht Racing Union. There will be racing off Genoa from Feb. 21 to March 10 in the eight-meter, six-meter and Star classes open to all nations. Entries in the special eight-meter class for the Coppa d'Italia and in the six-meter class for the Coppa del Terrino close Dec. 31. One American yacht may be officially entered in the races for the Coppa d'Italia and a team of two six-meter boats for the Coppa del Terrino.

Williams' All-Opponent Team

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 26 (AP)—An all-opponent eleven was chosen recently by Line Coach A. Barr Snively of Williams, with four Tufts players named. Princeton players are not included, though Williams played the Tigers early in the season. The team: Oliver, Tufts, le; Fox, Tufts, lt; Scheaffer, Mass. State, lg; Kennedy, Amherst, c; Guiley, Tufts, rg; Low, Bowdoin, rt; Davis, Mass. State, re; Semerad, Union, qb; Stewart, Mass. State, lhb; Froelich, Tufts, rhb; Snowball, Amherst, fb.

Indiana Elects Kelso

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 26—Reed H. Kelso '36 of New Albany, Ind., has been elected captain of the 1935 Indiana University football team. He has been the mainstay of the line and alternates in playing the guard and center positions. He weighs 218 pounds. The captain-elect is one of the best place-kickers in the Big Ten Conference. He kicked five points in the Purdue game.

Another Patrick in Hockey

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (AP)—Another Patrick will make his bow to New York hockey fans tomorrow afternoon when 19-year-old Murray Patrick takes the ice at Madison Square Garden with the Hamilton Crescents against Hershey, Penna., in an Eastern Amateur Hockey League game. He is a forward. Murray is the son of Lester Patrick, boss of the Rangers, brother of Lynn, forward with the Rangers, and nephew of Frank, manager of the Boston Bruins.

Something Must Be Done About It Rather Soon

Leafs Running Away With Race, Canadiens and St. Louis Flop

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Chicago	4	0	1	12	9	8
Boston	4	0	2	13	13	8
Detroit	3	0	4	22	15	6
Rangers	2	0	3	14	16	4

Canadian Division

Toronto	7	0	0	23	9	14
Montreal	3	0	2	12	8	6
Americans	2	0	2	7	8	4
St. Louis	1	0	3	10	27	2
Canadiens	0	0	4	5	13	0

Results Nov. 24

Boston 4, St. Louis 1.
Toronto 3, Detroit 2.
Montreal 3, Canadiens 1.

Results Nov. 25

Chicago 4, Boston 0.
Americans 3, Rangers 1.
Detroit 4, St. Louis 1.

Something must be done about it, and very soon, too. Toronto is running away with the National Hockey League race, Canadiens have not won a game and St. Louis is practically out of all consideration now.

Those Maple Leafs are proving the greatest hockey team of the modern era. Winning championships are not the sign of proof, for the team with the best National Hockey League record has won the Stanley Cup only once in the past eight years.

Leafs Win Seventh

The Leafs won their seventh-straight game, Saturday night, defeating Detroit, 3 to 2, with Harvey Jackson the scoring hero by counting two of the Toronto goals. Some 15,000 fans turned out to see this super-spurt of the Leafs.

Chicago Black Hawks, Stanley Cup champions, are compiling the next best record to Toronto. The Hawks have lost only one game in five (to Toronto, 5 to 0) and went into a tie for first place in the American division by defeating the Boston Bruins, 4 to 0, Sunday night.

Anytime a team can break even in wins and losses on road trips in hockey it is doing well, so the Bruins were not too disappointed losing to Chicago because they won the previous night, 4 to 1, at St. Louis. How the National Hockey League ever hopes to promote its league in a new city with a team that has won one game out of nine played is a conundrum.

Canadiens Lose Again

Canadien owners are in a fine state of affairs with the home fans. Howie Morenz and Johnny Gagnon, popular figures on the team the last few seasons, are gone to Chicago and Boston, respectively. Canadiens had lost three games and faced Montreal Maroons, home city rivals, Saturday night, and dropped that game too, 3 to 1. Even now the fans think the preseason trades a failure.

Long ago the Americans were termed the "Amazing Amerks." They have never come close to a championship of any kind, yet they amazed by winning odd games with odd line-ups and Sunday night they beat Rangers, 3 to 1. That victory is their second after losing their opening two games without even a score.

Detroit Red Wings gamely struggled to halt the Toronto winning streak Saturday night and when they failed they returned home to find the easy St. Louis Eagles. With no great effort they were able to amend the Saturday defeat by trouncing St. Louis 4 to 1.

London Continues Head Of International Race

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
London	4	1	1	13	7	8
Syracuse	3	1	1	10	7	6
Buffalo	3	1	2	15	11	6
Windsor	3	0	4	12	16	6
Detroit	2	3	4	17	20	4
Cleveland	1	0	4	7	13	2

Results Nov. 24

London 2, Cleveland 1.
Buffalo 2, Detroit 2, overtime.

Result Nov. 25

Syracuse 3, Detroit 3, overtime.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (AP)—Although their winning streak finally was halted last week, the close-checking London Tecumsehs continue to dominate the International Hockey League race.

Aided by tie games which hindered their leading rivals, the Tecs had gained a two-point lead over the field today at the end of the second full week of the campaign. London, hampered by the loss of Manager Toots Holway and other mishaps, had tough sledding in all its three games, but it managed to come out with two victories and one loss for the week, all in games played away from home.

The Tecs started their tour by taking a 3-2 overtime decision from the Olympics at Detroit. On Friday Windsor won a tight battle, 2-1, to give London its first defeat, but the Tecumsehs came right back the next evening to conquer the last-place Cleveland Falcons by the same score and take the undisputed lead.

The Buffalo Bisons climbed into the race with two lopsided decisions in road games, trimming Windsor 5-3 Wednesday and Detroit 6-2, Thursday, but they wound up in a three-way tie for second place after a 2-2 tie with the Olympics in a return game Saturday.

Windsor's victory over London gave the Bulldogs an even break for the week and a six-point total to tie with Buffalo and the Syracuse Stars, who had reached that mark a week ago and failed to make further progress in their one game of the week, which ended in a 3 to 3 draw with Detroit last night.

Niagara Picks Co-Captains

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 25 (AP)—Milton Keegan of New York City and Joseph Crotty of Buffalo recently were elected co-captains of the 1935 Niagara University football team at a meeting of 18 lettermen. It will be the first time two players have shared the honor. Keegan was a back field star during the last season and Crotty was a tackle.

Springfield Elects Ferguson

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 26 (AP)—The Springfield College varsity soccer booters elected William Ferguson of Woonsocket, R. I., to captain the 1935 Maroon team. Ferguson played a strong game in the outside left position during the 1934 season. In his freshman year the newly elected leader captained the Maroon yearlings.

Elizabeth Holds Wide Lead in N. J. Class B Squash

Metropolitan Squash Tennis Class B Team Standing—New Jersey Division

	Rounds Won	Rounds Lost	Matches Won	Matches Lost	P.C.
Elizabeth T. & C. C.	4	0	16	3*	1.000
Essex Club	2	2	12	8	.500
Montclair A. C.	1	3	7	12*	.350
Short Hills Club	1	3	4	16	.200

*One match unplayed.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 26—Elizabeth Town and Country Club now holds a wide lead in the New Jersey division of the Metropolitan Squash Tennis Association Class B team championship, as the result of the reversal of an earlier decision of the association in the matter of a default ordered in a second-round match, as well as the results of the fourth round, played over the week-end.

In the first, the match given to Carl Good of Essex Club, by default, over Milo H. Westerfield of Elizabeth, in the second round, was reopened, and Westerfield defeated Good, 15—7, 7—15, 15—12. This reversed the team match result, leaving Elizabeth undefeated so far. Then Elizabeth won its fourth-round match yesterday from Montclair Athletic Club, 5 to 0, on the home courts of the winner, while Essex Club was victorious over Short Hills Club, on the courts of the latter, 5 to 0. The summaries:

Metropolitan Class B Squash Tennis—New Jersey Division—Fourth Round

Elizabeth T. & C. C. 5, Montclair A. C. 0.

Ludlow Vandeventer, Elizabeth, defeated F. G. Charshee, 5—15, 15—5, 15—10.
J. N. De Raismes, Elizabeth, defeated E. L. Winpenny, 15—8, 8—15, 15—8.
M. H. Westerfield, Elizabeth, defeated J. N. Callanan, 15—5, 15—5.
G. H. Freelich, Elizabeth, defeated E. V. L. Marshall, 15—3, 15—2.
Houston E. Landis, Elizabeth, defeated J. G. Waldron, 5—15, 15—5, 15—8.

Essex Club 5, Short Hills Club 0

B. M. Shanley 3d, Essex, defeated G. L. Lewis, 12—15, 15—7, 15—10.
P. B. Lawrence, Essex, defeated F. F. Stevenson, 15—6, 15—9.
Carl Good, Essex, defeated Page Chapman Jr., 15—7, 15—9.
R. H. Berry, Essex, defeated H. V. B. McKeever, 8—15, 15—9, 15—11.
Paul Scheerer, Essex, defeated Quincy A. Ryan, 17—15, 14—17, 15—12.

Bears Win as Lions Lose to Green Bay

National Professional Football League

Western Division

	Won	Lost	P C
Chicago Bears	11	0	1.000
Detroit	10	1	.909
Green Bay	6	5	.545
Chicago Cardinals	4	6	.400
St. Louis	1	9	.100

Eastern Division

New York	7	4	.636
Boston	5	6	.455
Brooklyn	4	5	.444
Philadelphia	3	7	.300
Pittsburgh	2	10	.167

Results Nov. 25

New York 3, Boston 0.
Green Bay 3, Detroit 0.
Bears 17, Cardinals 6.
Philadelphia 13, Brooklyn 0.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26 (AP)—Unless the Detroit Lions can accomplish the huge job of whipping the champion Chicago Bears twice in four days, the titleholders will go into the National Professional Football League championship playoff for the second straight year.

The Lions, who had won 10 straight victories, finally cracked yesterday, losing to the Green Bay Packers, 3 to 0, at Detroit. Clark Hinkle, former Bucknell star, place-kicked a 47-yard winning field goal.

The Bears racked up their eleventh straight triumph in conquering the Chicago Cardinals, 17 to 6. The Bears and Lions will meet at Detroit Thursday morning, and will play the other game Sunday in Chicago.

The New York Giants virtually assured themselves of the eastern division leadership by defeating the Boston Redskins, 3 to 0, at New York, on a 12-yard field goal by Ken Strong. The Giants may gain the playoff right either Thursday against Brooklyn, or Sunday against Philadelphia.

The other two Sunday games bring together Brooklyn and Boston at Boston, and Green Bay at St. Louis. In yesterday's other league game, Philadelphia played its best ball of the season to turn back Brooklyn, 13 to 0.

Three-Way Tie For Can-Am League Lead

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Quebec	4	0	5	24	23	8
Providence	3	2	0	15	11	8
Boston	3	2	3	22	16	8
Philadelphia	3	0	3	11	16	4
New Haven	2	0	3	13	19	4

Results Nov. 24

Boston 1, Providence 1, overtime.
Philadelphia 3, Quebec 2.

Results Nov. 25

New Haven 3, Quebec 2.

Although Quebec Beavers, Canadian-American Hockey League leaders, lost two games over the week-end, they held first place. Providence and Boston, by virtue of an overtime tie Saturday night, at the Boston Arena, managed to tie the Beavers for first in points.

The Beavers lost at Philadelphia on Saturday night and again at New Haven, Sunday night, by the same score, 3 to 2. The low scoring at the Arena this year is attributed to the small center ice area and the Red and Cubs have agreed to widen this for the next game at Boston Thursday. Benny Grant, Cub goalie, suffered two mishaps in the game, and was replaced by Percy Jackson, Cub goalie last year, in the third period with the score one-all.

In both games of the Beavers they led at one stage, but were overtaken and beaten in the final period.

Hockeyists Face Deportation

DETROIT, Nov. 26 (AP)—Two amateur hockey stars face deportation as aliens and four others have been granted permission to leave the country voluntarily as the result of an inquiry by Charles R. Hayek, immigration inspector. Hayek said he would investigate the legality of the entry into this country of 14 teammates of the six men and several players on other teams. Thomas Patterson, Drennan Arthur and George Spooner, admitted to the United States from Canada under bond as professional hockey players returned to the dominion during the course of the inquiry. Patrick Maloney, a teammate on the Holsbaugh amateur squad, was extended permission to leave voluntarily. Deportation proceedings have been instituted against Harold Mitchell and Bernard Patterson.

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Rugger Players Against a Club Championship

Do Not Want the Element of Competition Intensified

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Would the institution of a national club championship for Rugby Union Football enhance the appeal of that already popular winter game in Britain? The question is being debated here and the Rugger consensus seems to be firmly against such a development. The handling code is flourishing. That is what the players think, and they are the people whose view matters most. They do not want the element of competition intensified, for they know what the stressing of victory can lead to in such a robust game. There are quite enough hard knocks going now, when the result is of no lasting importance. Introduce a keen struggle for league points and placings, with promotion or relegation at stake, and you may easily have a state of competitive over-emphasis comparable to that which gave Rugger such a set-back in France a few seasons ago.

Still a Game

The charm of football, under Rugby Union rules, is that it is still just a game. Professionalism, in any shape or form, is taboo, and the players and administrators are all people to whom Rugger is merely a spare-time hobby. When boys leave school or come down from the university they continue to play Rugger in the myriad clubs which are the backbone of the sport. Many of the strongest clubs are "Old Boy" organizations, with a membership confined to former students of the same school. The Old Alleynians, for example, are all past pupils of Dulwich College, the Old Blues those of Christ's Hospital.

These "O. B." sides and the "open" clubs ranging from Blackheath, the most famous of all, to the smallest bush teams, arrange their fixtures just as they see fit. They meet the opponents they desire to meet and are under no obligation to play against others. Some of these games, such as Blackheath versus Richmond, have become classics.

From the club and university players are selected the county and trial sides which furnish the talent for England's national team. It is the aim of every ambitious player to gain a "cap" for his country. Now that France has been removed from the lists, the international tournament is confined to the representative teams of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales. Huge crowds assemble for the matches in this competition in the four countries, and for the Oxford-Cambridge match held annually at Twickenham, but for the ordinary inter-club games, the staple fare of the fans, the "gate" is insignificant compared with the numbers at League Soccer matches.

Professionals in the North

In the North of England, however, there is professional Rugger, played under the aegis of the Rugby League. The professionals, for the most part, are such only to the extent that they take money for playing. The majority have other jobs as well. The League rules differ somewhat from those of the Rugby Union—the alterations are all designed to add spectacular qualities to the play—and the teams consist of 13 men a side instead of 15. The Rugby League clubs meet in the keenest rivalry in a league tournament and in a knockout competition for the Rugby League Cup. These tourneys are analogous to the Football League Championship and the Football Association Challenge Cup in the realm of Soccer. Under Rugby Union rules very few trophies are played for, as it is held that cups and medals are out of strict accord with the ideals of the game. "Sport for sport's sake" is the Rugby Unionist's slogan. True, the vast crowds that flock to international matches and to see overseas touring sides in action have brought a marked financial slant to the chief games of the year, but in the clubs the play, as Shakespeare said, is the thing. Players and spectators are more concerned with the quality of the Rugger than the result of the match, and the introduction of other considerations, which a championship would entail, is not desired, even though big money might accrue to the clubs through the exploitation of the game as a spectacle.

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Sporting Around the Hub

HARVARD, which has just turned the corner on one of the worst football seasons in years, can now look forward to 1935 with a small degree of hope, for 21 of the 28 lettermen will be eligible for the varsity team next fall. Capt. Herman A. Gundlach Jr. '35, of Houghton, Mich., played his last game for the Crimson Saturday. He has played in every varsity game for three years. His successor will be named sometime next week, when the team gathers for its annual photograph at Notman's. Shaun Kelly Jr. '36, of Richmond, an end, and Robert J. Haley '36, of Winthrop, a quarterback, are two likely cand

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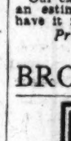
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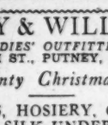

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Incidental Motions Arise Out of Consideration Of Question Before Meeting

They Differ With Respect to Motions to Which They May Be Applied, or Which May Be Applied to Them—Undebatable

Parliamentary Law Simplified
Thirteenth of 18 Articles

By Arthur T. Lewis

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HERETOFORE the articles in this series have dealt with three classes of motions: (1) the main motion (Article V), which includes all the motions which bring a proposition before the assembly; (2) subsidiary motions (Article VI), which are the "tools" with which the assembly disposes of the main motion; and (3) privileged motions (Article XI), which have nothing to do with either main or subsidiary motions but which have the privilege of interrupting discussion of business in order to allow the assembly to attend to some matter relating to the meeting itself.

There is a fourth class of motions called Incidental Motions, because they are *incidental* to, that is, they arise out of, the consideration of some question. They are not so readily "simplified" as the other classes of motions because, while they are all "incidental" to business, they differ in their uses, the motions to which they may be applied and which may be applied to them, and they have no rank among themselves. They are alike in one respect: because they interrupt discussion or decision of the question to which they are incidental and must be decided before it, they are undebatable (Fundamental No. 7). The only exception is an appeal in certain cases.

To use the factory illustration again (See Articles VI and XI), it is as if a workman while engaged upon some job were given instructions by the foreman regarding the work or his use of the tools.

* * *

The following chart lists the most common incidental motions together with the chief parliamentary rules regarding them:

	Must be seconded	Can be amended	Other subsidiary motions	Vote
Point of order	No	No	No	Decided by chair
Appeal	Yes	No	Yes	Majority (a tie vote sustains the chair)
Objection to consideration	No	No	No	Two-thirds (negative to sustain objection)
Division of question	*Yes	Yes	Yes	*Majority None
Division of assembly	No	No	No	Majority
Division of assembly (and count)	Yes	No	No	Majority
Motions relating to voting	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority
Motions relating to nominations	Yes	Yes	Yes	**Majority (unless granted by common consent)
Withdraw a motion	No	No	No	Majority
Suspend the rules	Yes	No	No	Two-thirds (except standing rules, which may be suspended by majority)

*If resolutions relate to different subjects, they must be divided on request of a single member. If they relate to the same subject and yet each part can stand alone, to separate them takes a regular motion and vote.

**The motion to close nominations takes a two-thirds vote (Fundamental No. 11).

A *point of order* is made or *question of order* is raised by a member who thinks there is a breach of rules. It is usually decided by the chair, and from this decision any two members may *appeal*, one making the appeal and the other seconding it.

The *objection to consideration* of a question is in order only at the time a question is first introduced, before it is debated. Once debate has started, obviously to object to its consideration would be absurd. The objection can be made by one member, but to sustain it requires a negative vote of two-thirds on the affirmative question. "Shall the question be considered?"

The *division of the question* is a demand or a motion that a resolution be divided into two or more parts for separate consideration. The *division of the assembly* is a means whereby the affirmative and negative votes on a question are divided from each other. It is (1) a demand (needing no second) that a rising vote be taken, or (2) a motion (needing a second) that a rising vote be taken and *counted*.

* * *

Motions relating to voting merely specify the way the vote is to be taken (see later article in this series); and *motions relating to nominations* are used to close and reopen nominations. Permission to *withdraw a motion* is self-explanatory.

To *suspend the rules* may be necessary on occasion. When made it should specify the purpose for which rules are to be suspended and it requires a two-thirds vote, except that Standing Rules, because they are adopted at any meeting, may be suspended at any meeting by a majority vote. Rules in the by-laws naturally cannot be suspended even by unanimous vote, but must be amended or rescinded according to the provisions in the by-laws—usually two-thirds vote with notice.

If the foregoing list of motions and the rules applicable to them seem without "rhyme or reason" there is no need to spend time memorizing them. When any of the motions arise, just apply the rule of common sense. For example, is it not obvious that *one person* should be able to raise a point of order? Hence it needs no second to require the attention of the chair. An *appeal* from the decision of the chair, however, should logically be only upon demand of *two* members. The motion granting permission to withdraw a motion that has been made, seconded, and stated, requires no second, since the one who makes the motion granting permission to withdraw is really seconding the one who requested permission.

* * *

Also, with regard to amendability. The division of a question, and motions as to the method of voting and making nominations, include points about which the assembly may have differing opinions and it should have the right to make suitable changes before adopting the motion.

These incidental motions have no rank among themselves. They all take precedence over the main motion, of course. Some of them take precedence over subsidiary motions except, usually, the motion to lay on the table. All yield to privileged motions, unless the question out of which they arise is a privileged motion, in which case they take precedence over it. To illustrate: Even though the motion to adjourn (privileged) has been made and stated and even put, a motion relating to the way the vote is to be taken is in order and would have to be decided before taking the vote on the motion to adjourn.

There are four other motions sufficiently common to require inclusion in this series. They are:

Ratify.....Incidental Main Motion
Rescind.....Incidental Main Motion
Take from the Table.....Unclassified
Reconsider.....Unclassified

To *take from the table* brings before the assembly a question laid on the table at the same or at a previous meeting. Like the motion to lay on the table, it is undebatable and unamendable. When a motion is taken from the table it comes back in exactly the same condition in which it was laid on the table.

Because the motion to lay on the table has the high privilege (see Article VII) of laying aside a question by a simple majority without debate, presumably for more urgent business, the motion to take from the table has the right of way over any other main motions that have not actually been stated by the chair, provided it is made when business of that class is in order. In organizations meeting as often as quarterly the effect of the motion to lay on the table lasts only until the end of the next session. In others it ends with the same session at which it was ordered. Consequently, the motion to take from the table must be made within those limits. Practically, this is no hindrance to the transaction of business, since after it is too late to take from the table, the motion which was tabled may be introduced again as "new business."

The motion *to ratify* is used when it is necessary to confirm action taken by a board or committee or by an officer in excess of authority, or when urgent business has been transacted at a meeting without a quorum present. In both cases, a motion to ratify adopted at a later meeting of the assembly will legalize the action. It is the same as a motion to approve or confirm.

Because they are somewhat similar in their use, to reconsider and rescind are treated separately in the following article.

(Fourteenth Article: "A Second Opportunity—Reconsider or Rescind.")

Radiocast Programs of Christian Science

(All times given are local)

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication.

Mountain States

Colorado

Denver—Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., KLZ, 560kc.

Far Western States

California

Eureka—Wednesdays, 9 a. m.; Friday, Nov. 30, in co-operation with the Ministerial Association, 8 a. m., KIEM, 1210kc.
Long Beach—Daily and Sundays, 2 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc.
Los Angeles—Daily and Sundays, 5 p. m., KFAC, 1300kc.
Los Angeles—In "Church Quarter Hour," co-operating with the Federation of Protestant Churches of Los Angeles, monthly, eighth, eighteenth and twenty-eighth, 8 a. m.; when period falls on Friday, 7:45 a. m., KFI, 640kc.
San Diego—In "Good Cheer Hour," co-operating with the Ministerial Association of San Diego County, last Saturdays, 9:15 a. m., KFSD, 600kc.
San Francisco—Week days, 8 a. m., Sundays, 8:15 a. m., KYA, 1330kc.
Santa Barbara—In "Church Quarter Hour," co-operating with the Y. M. C. A., Thursdays, 7:30 a. m., KDB, 1500kc.

Nevada

Reno—First and third Fridays, 8 a. m., KOH, 1380kc.

Oregon

Klamath Falls—Tuesdays and Fridays, 1 p. m., KFJI, 1210kc.
Portland—First Sundays, 2:30 p. m., Thursdays, 7:45 a. m., KEX, 1180kc; Tuesdays, 9:45 p. m., KFJR, 1300kc.

Washington

Tacoma—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., KMO, 1330kc.
Yakima—Tuesdays, 7:45 a. m., KIT, 1310kc.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—Sundays, 6:45 p. m., Thursdays, 7 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc.

Canada

British Columbia

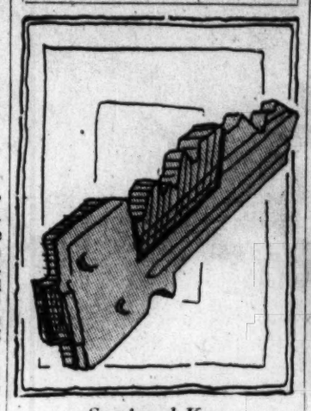
Chilliwack—Sundays, 8:45 p. m., CHWK, 730kc.
Vancouver—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45 a. m., CJOR, 600kc.

Philippine Interiors Cooled

Air conditioning has been making notable progress in the Philippine Islands, installations being made recently in motion picture theaters, offices, hospitals and residences.

Daily Features

With the Inventors



Sectional Key

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS often found advisable in banks or business houses to have the opening of a safe or deposit box attended by more than one official. The situation is usually met by a double lock, but even a single lock could not be opened without the presence of at least two persons, if each of them possessed only one-half of a divided key. The one above (U. S. Patent No. 1979798) was designed by Raymond B. Glidden of Kewanee, Ill. The white and shaded portions show how neatly the two parts may be joined to form the one necessary key.

Things of Beauty

A dog's welcome.

Pattern of a snowflake.

Dainty tracks of birds in thin snow.

The way home.

Raindrops hanging on a head of grass.
—*Mary Y., Rydal, Westmoreland, Eng.*

* * *

Moonlight on a white flower garden.

A brilliant yellow maple glowing against a purple mountain.

The face of a friend.

White narcissi beneath a pink Japanese cherry tree.

The diamond chain of a city's lights.

Paddling down the path of the moon in a mountain lake.

Brilliant sunshine on the snow the morning after a blizzard.
—*Isabel L. S., Troy, N. Y.*

* * *

Opalescent hues dimpling in serene stretches of water, only to be rolled up in a big, softly green wave and dashed into feathery foam.
—*Mrs. Minette S. P., Niles, Mich.*

* * *

A woodland dell alive with green ferns.

A bright spring day, and a mountainside carpeted with violets.

Wild roses along the roadside
—*Daisie C. R., Independence, Mo.*

Brevities

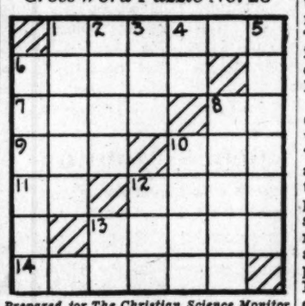
Boston Transcript: About the only scheme that hasn't been tried so far for getting us out of the mire is raising the price of red ink.

Terre Haute Tribune: No woman thinks her home well equipped until she has a lot of stuff that is too good to use.

Dallas News: Miniature golf is gone but the solemn score card reveals that there are still miniature golfers.

Omaha World-Herald: A plane stood still in a gale over New York, although the motor was pulling at 120 miles an hour. That's the record to date for getting nowhere the fastest.

Cross-Word Puzzle No. 28



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Puffed up
6—Muse of lyric poetry
7—Melody
8—Have actuality
9—Indian weight
10—A historical period
11—A fish
12—Barren
13—Pecuniary penalties
14—A professional reciter

Down

1—Wandered
2—Den
3—Malay-Negrito savage
4—Proposition
5—Anticipates with horror
6—More comfortable
8—A prickly bush
10—Bird
12—Help
13—Musical note

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Bridge Studies From the Album of the Monitor Camera Club

Old Bridge, Dunster, England

Covered Bridge, Pownal, Vt.

H. B. Cutting Jr., Morristown, N. J.

Natural Bridge, Virginia

Harriet Van Every, Syracuse, N. Y.

Miss Anne Welch, Arlington, Mass.

Camera Club Comments

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

OLD BRIDGE. This attractive setting loses much through a similarity of tone, which causes the several objects to merge and flatten out. The composition as a whole is pleasing, the eye following from the foreground up the river to the bridge, which might better have cut the picture elsewhere than through the center. If the picture had been made from a point at the left, there would be more separation above the bridge.

Covered Pridge. The tones of this print are not properly balanced. The bridge is too black and the surrounding foliage is too light in tone. It is impossible to overcome the dense black within the bridge, but slightly more exposure would have rendered it less black, and at the same time would have reduced the contrast between the main point of interest and the background.

Natural Bridge. The exposure was not sufficient to show the detail in the foliage underneath the bridge. In a picture of this type a yellow filter and longer exposure would result both in more detail and lighter tones in the greens. The halation above the arch is not pleasing. It is essential to use a filter for every picture in which there is much green foliage.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Mammon

WE ARE all familiar with the Master's warning recorded in Matt. 6:24: "Ye cannot serve God and mammon." In view of the contrast between "God" and "mammon," it was formerly held that "mammon" was the name of some heathen god or deity. It is now generally agreed, however, that "mammon" is simply an Aramaic word meaning "riches"; while there is some reason to suppose that this term is derived from the root *'aman*, meaning "to be firm or steadfast," "to put confidence in"—hence "what is trusted in" (that is, the wealth on which one is prone to place reliance).

The Phoenician traders of the early centuries also employed the word *mammon* in the sense of "riches," and it was evidently such a familiar phrase in Matthew's day that he did not feel it needful to put down its Greek equivalent. The sense of the original might well be rendered: "You cannot serve God and gold." (See McNeile: "Matthew," p. 86; Hastings' Bible Dictionary: III, p. 224; Thayer: "Greek Lexicon," p. 388.)

What They Say

World Sanctuary

"If we can get the whole world to make a bird sanctuary, I'm not at all sure it might not be a most important step toward making the world a sanctuary for human beings."—*George Bernard Shaw.*

To the Humble

"I have always asked myself, 'How can I say what I have to say so that the humblest man will understand?'"—*Adolf Hitler.*

Quotation for Today

TO LOVE—that is the true revelation—the lifting up of the veil. It is as different from simply being loved, as night is from day.—MRS. OLIPHANT.

Parables of Safed the Sage

Sunset on Main Street

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of his delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

I VISITED a land called Indiana, and I sat on the Porch of the City Hotel that fronteth on Main Street at the time of the going down of the Sun. And there sat with me an Habitant of that Village, and I remarked concerning the Beauty of the Sunset. Now I verily believe that he had never thought of it before, but his Bosom Swelled with Pride, and he said:

For a town of its size, this City hath as Fine Sunsets as can be seen anywhere in all this Broad and Happy Land.

Now I rather liked that man, for albeit he had not noticed the Sunset until I had spoken thereof, yet was he quick to Appropriate it and claim it for his Own Town. And I fully agreed with him, that, so far as I know, there is no town of its size that hath more Glorious Sunsets than his town.

This I notice when I visit other Cities, that my friends there are determined that my feet shall not press the soil of those communities; for they bring Automobiles to mine Inn, and take me on Long Drives, and this is a custom to be Encouraged. And if Keturah be with me, so much the more is it Desirable that they take us Driving.

But I am not so much for Pleasant Drives that get us nowhere, nor of long and pleasant roads that lead to nothing. Neither do I care much to have pointed out to me the Ninth Largest Ford Assembling Plant in the world, nor the Fourteenth Largest Storage Warehouse in Christendom, nor the Third Largest Factory for the making of Chewing Gum. But for the men who work for Mr. Ford, and for those who move the Furniture, and for the Girls who Chew Gum, for them do I care. And if there be girls who Chew no Gum, for them do I care yet more.

For Human Life is the measure of Value, even the Value of the Sunset. Suns and moons and worlds are of value only as they impart meaning and value to Life. And the Sunset is none too glorious for Main Street. I would that all the dwellers on Main Street would consider how glorious it is, and how gloriously life may be lived, even in a city that hath little to boast about save only its Sunsets and its quality of Human Life.

Where there is a Man or a Woman with an Heart and an Hope and a Problem, there the sun doth not rise or set without reason or reward.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Manuscript Correction

A GIRL who was good in grammar and punctuation offered to correct manuscripts as well as to type them. As about nine out of every ten persons are trying to write, she had no trouble in finding people who did not type, but who wanted their efforts made ready for consideration.

She saved editors a vast amount of trouble by frankly telling budding writers that certain efforts had scant chance with publications; and she knew enough about it to correct faulty construction, poor plotting, crude situations, and freak statements.

Others, who showed promise, she organized into a writers' club; and by association with real writers they gained in knowledge. Many employed her then to type worth-while manuscripts. J. L. L.

Daily Anecdote

Byron's Apology

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

LORD BYRON did not hesitate to offer an apology when an apology was due, and he could perform this usually distasteful service with grace and delicacy.

When the first edition of the first canto of "Childe Harold" was published, it contained, in notes, mention of two political tracts, one by Gould Francis Leckie. Byron's comment was that one was inspired by ignorance, and the other, Leckie's, by prejudice.

Leckie considered Byron's comment unjust, and wrote him a letter of protest. Several weeks passed, and no reply had been received. Then, one day, Byron called upon Leckie and presented to him a beautifully bound edition of the poem, in which the offending note was omitted.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

For a Calf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Aberdeen, Scot.

DOWN the street they came: two big boys, a wabble-wheeled hand-cart, and a very precious freight, a tiny, timorous calf.

As the ruthless traffic streamed past, they hugged the pavement side for safety, but, alas, their very carefulness was their undoing. For as they swerved at the hoot of a motor-horn behind them, the near wheel of their cart struck the curb, and inconsiderately parted company with its more faithful fellow on the other side.

The upsetting of the proverbial apple-cart was as nothing to what followed—at least in the eyes of the perturbed lads. Although a runaway wheel and a spread-eagled barrow was a serious enough matter, still, an inoffensive calf unceremoniously tilted out on a hard wet pavement was something more so, and demanded their undivided attention. So while the errant wheel ran its course, and the crippled cart obstructed the roadway, the two rough lads cast their coats and, spreading them on the damp pavement against the wall, gently lifted their little charge and made it comfortable on the improvised shakedown.

Very soon, with the help of friendly passers-by, their craft was made serviceable again, the calf was put aboard, the two pilots pushed off, and down the road went the humble convoy.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Morale (Mrs. F. N.)—In discussing this word, on Jan. 1, 1929, we ventured in this department the following definition:

> Morale is always a noun meaning primarily a mental state of confidence and hope, especially produced by or producing group zeal and enthusiasm. Morale has been referred to as "the physical stiffening of the backbone in response to the mental stimulus or belief in someone or something." To raise the morale is to inspire with courage, cheer and faith.

Sound it *mo-ral'* (*o* as in obey, *a* intermediate as in *ask*).

Roosevelt (B. D.)—The President of the United States sounds his name *Ro'-zeh-velt* (*o* long, first *e* obscured as in *maker*, second short). It is almost *Rose'-velt*, but there is a trace of a middle syllable. Avoid *Rooz'-velt*.

All-inclusive (A. E. C., who reports a tendency to use a buzzing *z* sound in certain "s" words)—*Awl-in-kloo'-siv* (secondary stress on first syllable, but think about the meaning of "all" before abandoning the syllable).

Science (A. E. C.)—Not *Sinze*! Sound it *Si'-ense* (long *i*, *e* as in *silent*).

Health (A. E. C., who would have readers realize the necessity of pronouncing the final *th* sound)—*Helth* (short *e*; yes, and sound the *th*).

In Lighter Vein

Never Lost

The school teacher was giving her class of young pupils a test on a recent natural history lesson.

"Now, Bobby," she asked, "tell me where the elephant is found."

Bobby hesitated for a moment, then his face lit up.

"The elephant, teacher," he said, "is such a large animal it is scarcely ever lost."—*The Chaser.*

Not Her Prerogative

John and his sister Mary were arguing. Mary was winning on points.

"Why are you always telling me what to do?" asked John. "I'm not your husband."—*Oswestry Commercial Circular.*

Intelligent Guest

Host (doing the honors): "And that is a portrait of my great-great-grandfather."

Visitor: "Wonderful! Why, he doesn't look any older than you!"—*Table Talk.*

"Dearest, on the way home from the bank you will pass a hat shop."

"Yes, darling."

"Pass it."

Proof

"Do you think those cookery classes accomplish anything?"

"Sure I do. I haven't seen a tramp around the place since they started."

A news item reports that "some of the salaries earned by Hollywood stars during the year will reach to $2,000,000, $1,500,000, and $1,000,000."

We think the item should read, "paid to."

Retort Courteous

Teacher: "Now, Robert, what are you doing—learning something?"

Robert: "No, sir; I'm listening to you." *Tit-Bits.*

Today's Limerick

An Irishman swung a shillalah
And sang as he strode along galah;
Though that's years ago,
Men still seem to know,
A stick's good companionship dalah.

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Variety of Masks*

By THE HAGERS

"THE FALSE-FACE FAIRY HAS ON SHELVES ODD MASKS WE WOULD NOT CHOOSE OURSELVES-
A MASK FOR ANGER, GREED, OR FEAR, AND YES, RESENTMENT, TOO, IS HERE.
SO SOMETIMES, IN OUR WORK OR PLAY, WHEN UGLY THOUGHTS SEEM TO HOLD SWAY,
HE TAKES THIS OPPORTUNITY TO TIE A MASK ON YOU OR ME."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

When Salesmen Differ

FEW administrations in Washington have allowed members of the official family to carry their differences of opinion into the open to the degree indulged by prominent figures of the Roosevelt régime. An illustration of this freedom to bring out for public discussion—and perhaps decision—questions of inner policy is given in the surprisingly frank address of George N. Peek, special adviser to the President on foreign trade, before the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities.

Mr. Peek disagrees with Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, over continuing a course of crop restriction, a point on which Mr. Wallace lets it be known he will disagree with himself as soon as he thinks crop expansion can be absorbed. But Mr. Peek advances a further issue on which the Secretary is not likely to agree either now or in the future. This is the proposal to abandon crop control and to establish two distinct price levels, one for agricultural products consumed at home and another for those to be sold abroad.

Thus there arise two schools of salesmanship in regard to the long-vexed question of disposing of the American surplus. Mr. Peek apparently has recently won a convert in Marvin Jones, chairman of the House of Representatives Committee on Agriculture, and there may be many more. Secretary Wallace's program, on the other hand, is allied with that of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, for negotiation of reciprocal treaties to open lost markets for farm commodities.

The Peek-Jones sales strategy, if frontal assault is strategy, stakes everything on price. It would pay sufficient bounty to the farmer on the home quota to enable him to sell as low as may be necessary to entice certain countries into making reciprocal agreements with the United States. These agreements would be more hard-boiled than the kind Mr. Hull is drawing up. Where the Secretary of State is careful to preserve the most-favored-nation clause by allowing all countries the benefit of any concession made to one, Mr. Peek would exchange exclusive preferences for exclusive preferences on a cold bargaining basis.

If it be true that price is the sole factor in making a sale, or so important a factor as to overcome everything else, then this salesmanship by subsidized exports may be the course necessary to pursue. But many former customer nations already have shown their determination to produce their own food supplies no matter how cheaply America may offer to sell. And the speediness with which dumping or anything that can be characterized as dumping arouses antagonism abroad and tends to shut the doors regardless of price is proverbial.

Notwithstanding the charge of being "international altruists," the Wallace-Hull branch of the sales staff seems to have a considerable share of practicality. It recognizes that other considerations as well as price enter into cultivating a desire to buy. One of these is a willingness to buy the other fellow's—or nation's—goods. And in most of the tariff concessions it is being found possible to define commodities for import narrowly enough to give real advantage to one or a few countries even while avoiding the conflicts that would arise from abrogating the most-favored-nation clause.

In view of these circumstances and of the extremely limited success thus far attained by the export-import banks which were to sell grain in China and elsewhere, a distinct burden of proof seems yet to rest on the export bounty school of salesmanship as compared with the crop control and trade agreements corps.

Painters vs. Poets

THE house which John Constable, English painter, occupied in Charlotte Street, London, for many years, has come up for sale, and the proposal is being vigorously canvassed that it should be bought as a national memorial in preparation for his centenary in 1937.

The interest which the scheme is arousing is particularly welcome because at first Constable, though among the greatest of English painters, was neglected in his own country. His genius gained its earliest recognition in France, where his superb sense of color and design moved people to enthusiasm as soon as 1821.

The slowness with which Constable's achievement won through to recognition in England is perhaps symbolical of the reputation which has been enjoyed (or rather, not enjoyed) by English painting as a whole. Fortunately, however, the worth and value of British pictorial art are now being more widely appreciated, largely owing to the remarkable exhibition of British art held some time ago at Burlington House, where it was seen to compare not unfavorably with the foreign exhibitions that had preceded it.

English artistic achievement is generally held to be greatest in the sphere of poetry; and perhaps appreciation of characteristic English painting has been hindered by the fact that, outside perhaps of Hogarth, it contains few of the qualities that have given English poetry its reputation.

Gainsborough, Reynolds, Constable, with their placid Blue Boys and quiet country lanes, and peaceful villages and unruffled lakes and ponds and windmills and hedges, have little of the stabbing dramatic intensity that distinguishes English poetry in its highest reaches. They have values of another kind—ease of spirit and gentleness and quiet. It is good that these should now be recognized.

Insull Acquitted

SAMUEL INSULL has been declared not guilty of using the United States mails with intent to defraud in connection with the sale of securities issued at the height of his career as the electrical tsar of the Middle West. Sixteen associated co-defendants were also acquitted in the fifty-four-day jury trial which ended Saturday.

Other indictments remain to be disposed of by the courts; but the first major battle on American soil has been won by Thomas Edison's former co-worker after a series of dramatic episodes which have held the attention of the civilized world for more than two years. The tragic plots so often unrolled by Mr. Insull's great Chicago opera organization under his munificent administration found a counterpart in the pathos of his flight by sea to escape extradition from Greece to America to undergo the ordeal just ended in the city of his greatest triumphs.

As a builder and operator of far-flung utilities, Mr. Insull's fame is secure. His was a pioneer vision in centralized management and interconnection of systems for economical power supply. He translated vision into reality, wielding millions of dollars with the spell of a magician until the complex and top-heavy financial structure of his utility domain fell under the impact of the depression. The causes of his failure and the grave dangers associated with any such use of the holding company method of financing will long be studied by the business world and by regulatory experts.

Upon the courts rests the responsibility for determining Mr. Insull's status as a moral agent in the disaster which overtook him and the army of investors who followed his leadership. Upon American business and government rests the duty of safeguarding the future from a repetition of the Insull debacle through sounder and less intricate financial practices. Most of all, the Insull case underscores the need for a rededication of the privately owned utility industry to the highest ideals of public service. The man has been acquitted; the industry he represented is still on trial.

Removing One Crime Cause

FROM Cincinnati comes encouraging news that ten years of city manager government have practically ended collusion between politics and crime in that city, thereby drying up one of the major causes of crime. Many authorities, including George E. Q. Johnson, former United States District Attorney who broke up the Capone gang at Chicago, and Dr. Sheldon Glueck, professor of criminology at Harvard Law School, stated in the Monitor's recent series on "Preventing the Causes of Crime" that organized crime's billion-dollar hold in the United States could not endure one day without the protection of corrupt politics. Cincinnati is proving the soundness of this statement.

The link between corrupt municipal politics and crime is one of those obvious flaws frequently pilloried in reform speeches, yet seldom made the object of a determined attack that brings permanent betterment. Cleanups of local politics tend to be spasmodic, leaving open the possibility that criminal elements may again buy their way into "protection." Such cleanups often leave the basic political control of government untouched. The city manager plan as applied in Cincinnati and other municipalities goes far deeper, cutting many hidden lines of communication through which the underworld reaches up to control politics for its own advantage at the expense of good government.

The city manager plan lessens the possibility of such unsavory bargains in several directions. First, it places the executive control of city affairs in the hands of an official who owes nothing to machine politics. He therefore has no favors to pay back to underworld characters who helped elect him. Next, his salary is usually adequate to place him above bribes. Finally, the type of man who can be chosen city manager—a business executive who has not been through the mill of political heeling—is equipped to resist any advances the underworld may make.

An official with this freedom can exercise his executive responsibility to appoint and remove police commissioners and others who will help him work for a government free of corruption. That municipalities can in this way reduce the causes of crime is indicated by the following figures, comparing Cincinnati with thirty-five other cities of more than 250,000 population, and showing the number of certain offenses for each 100,000:

	Cincinnati	35 other cities
Robbery	73.7	155.5
Burglary	280.1	428.1
Auto theft	213.2	423.7

Cincinnati's showing is the more remarkable in view of the corruption there a decade ago which was notorious and hastened reform. Its method of attacking crime's causes in politics bears the recommendation of success in practice.

Summer of 1620

Book of the Day

HONORÉ MORROW'S new novel, YONDER SAILS THE MAYFLOWER (New York: Morrow, $2.50), makes a new approach to the subject of the founding of Plymouth Colony. It presents, not the hackneyed facts of the hard passage, the inclement landing and the struggles to keep the colony alive, but the delay in English waters for five hazardous weeks in the late summer of 1620. This is interesting historical material because it is fairly unfamiliar. Every school child knows that the Pilgrims were delayed in setting forth, that they started in the Mayflower and its companion the Speedwell and later put back for repairs, and that finally the Speedwell was relinquished, and the Mayflower went alone. But why?

Mrs. Morrow has asked herself that question and others. How did the people feel about these delays? How did they conduct themselves during that time? And what about Robert Cushman, the leader who did not go on, but returned to London?

* * *

The answers to these questions have made the plot of a historical romance. They involve conflicts, and conflicts are the fabric of fiction. In this instance there is conflict between Robert Cushman and the other leaders, Brewster, Carver, Winslow, Bradford, and especially Chris Martin, Pastor Robinson's strange choice for governor of the voyage. There is class conflict between the leaders and the common people. There is conflict within Cushman's heart, between duties and desires.

This is especially the story of Robert Cushman, the man sent from Leyden to England to secure financial support for the project. To aid the novelist in determining what manner of man Cushman was there are only a few of his letters and papers, and scant mention on the pages of Bradford and Winslow. Mrs. Morrow finds him the man of greatest vision among all the Pilgrims, a man thwarted and misunderstood, but moved by a dream of making a new England where man might be free. That Cushman was unhappily married and that he came to love Desire Minter, Carver's niece, who, though not a Puritan, was not the scapegoat depicted in Jane Austen's "Standish of Standish," but shared Cushman's enthusiasm for a larger, freer England—this is the novelist's invention to supply her romance with a love story. That Cushman's agreement, wrung by long negotiations from the Merchant Adventurers under whose patronage the Mayflower and the Speedwell were fitted out, was repudiated by the Pilgrims, that in consequence they set out almost penniless, and that Cushman remained behind to reinstate the emigrants with the Merchant Adventurers—this is based on documentary evidence.

* * *

Mrs. Morrow's Pilgrims are a new breed to those who have thought of them solely as religious exiles. She emphasizes what the records prove, that most of them were under 30, many of them barely 20, and that their motives were mixed, distaste for hard times combining with resistance to the bishop's orders, and lusty adventure calling loudly. She dresses them in Jacobean garb, and when they set sail from Southampton she puts into their mouths the witching air of "Hey nonny no!" instead of a psalm tune. It is possible that she overdoes her sartorial descriptions, but certainly the wit and the heartiness she gives her Pilgrims are welcome, and plausible.

"Yonder Sails the Mayflower" has the high gallantry of "We Must March," but moves with more freedom and animation.

W. K. R.

Migrants

Dry Point by Richard E. Bishop. From "Fine Prints of the Year" (1932). Courtesy of Minton, Balch & Co.

Coming In

Education on the Wing

WHEN I was a boy my parents traveled abroad extensively to meet speaking engagements and often I was taken along as a sort of excess baggage. At the age of 6 I spent a winter in Berlin, at 10 a winter in Florence, at 15 a winter in Munich and other points to the southeast as far as Constantinople. To top off my college education, though not primarily for that purpose, I was taken almost everywhere in Europe and the Near East from Montreux to Damascus, from Assiout on the Nile to Narvik in Norway far beyond the Arctic Circle. My education was decidedly spotty and much of it was on the wing, but I do not think it suffered any "net loss."

How vividly I remember my mother's pounding away on Collar and Daniel's Latin Grammar and the *Gradatim*. The slogan of travel was "Latin without tears," and my mother's extraordinary patience made fulfillment possible. I remember slogging through the principal parts of German irregular verbs while riding by train through the Brenner Pass, and translating my daily stint of *Heidi auf der Alm* before the train should reach Innsbruck. I remember "math" in Venice, ancient history in Lucerne, and other horrors equally dark, but my education was not all from books with my mother cracking an expert whip.

There was the story of the Tarpeian Rock told *on* the Tarpeian Rock. There was the story of Paul's vision on the road to Damascus told *on* the road to Damascus. And there was the story of the Hanseatic League told *in* the ancient Hansa city of Bergen.

And there was young fry of my own age who contributed valuable bits to my *extra-libris* education. Shall I ever forget the Magyar boy in Budapest with whom I used to play tennis, or the American boy in Smyrna who taught me to count in Turkish and Armenian? (I can still do it and it is one of my choicest parlor tricks.) Or shall I ever forget the Fräulein in Munich who said with such charming coyness, *"Darf ich du zu Ihnen sagen?"* (May I say "thou"?) I was 15 then and it made a terrific impression on me, but I doubt not she is now a solid *Hausfrau*, in fact very solid, devoted to the three K's, *Kirche, Küche, Kinder*, and with a brood of the latter quite as old as I was then.

* * *

A generation has turned on its axis and I also now have children of my own in their teens, and my children, too, are being educated on the wing. I do not wish to be taken as one who champions this very irregular type of education but, if it has to be done because of business or professional demands upon the parents, it can be done with no net loss to the child. There will be a decided loss in continuity, but this is quite certain to be offset by that sum total of little happenings which becomes, in time, "background."

We went, as a family, to Rio de Janeiro in 1924 and our two children, a boy and a girl, attended an English-language school there. I thought the instruction only "fair to middling," but what interesting offsets there were! We hired an *ama secca* (nurse), a beautiful Brazilian girl named Isolina, with some Indian blood in her veins, and in a miraculously short time both my children spoke Portuguese, the language of Brazil. They really spoke it, fast and fluently. Their accent may have had a bit of "Indian blood" in it but they never faltered for a word. Isolina had taught and they had learned, without either side knowing how or when the miracle occurred. The teacher's salary, by the way, was $8 a month.

* * *

We stayed a year at Rio and went from there to France, setting up first in Paris and then in Nice. In Paris my children, clad in regulation black *tabliers*, went to the ordinary *école publique* on the rue du Faubourg St.-Honoré, almost adjoining that splendid old church of St.-Philippe du Roule. At first they were rather miserable and parental hearts ached for them, for they knew not a word of French. But the same miracle that had happened in Rio happened again in Paris. In a little less than no time (it seemed) they were chattering French and were perfectly happy. One of them, our daughter, presently led her class in marks, though all the instruction was in a language that had been "Greek" to her a few months earlier.

We came back to America for two years, but in 1928 we were in Europe again and the children, now approaching their teens, attended separate schools in Brussels. Both schools were "melting pots" for half the races of the globe. My son's roommate was a Peruvian and my daughter's closest friend was a Persian princess, daughter of the late Shah Kadjar.

"Just a minute," said I to her, a little apprehensive on hearing this, "I suppose she's a Mohammedan, isn't she?"

"Oh, yes, daddy," replied my daughter airily, "but it doesn't matter. She doesn't *do* anything about it."

This small anecdote is as old as the world and as international as the human race. I could set down many more anecdotes and random notes covering the two years' schooling in Brussels and two additional years in the École Alsacienne of Paris, but I think I have said enough to give the picture of education-on-the-wing. It has its great and obvious drawbacks, but in its ensemble it is as gorgeously colorful as a window in Chartres. We parents have often been perturbed and sometimes discouraged, but I still think there has been no net loss in this checkered program.

SYDNEY A. CLARK

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

Technocracy

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your issue of Oct. 27, 1934, in editorial entitled "One Experiment Revised," you mention Technocracy. We of the Continental Committee have felt that the Monitor has been the most fair, on this subject and subjects of a like nature, of all periodicals published in the United States. We still hold that feeling toward the Monitor, and therefore we feel that the statement dealing with Technocracy made in your October 27 issue is due to misunderstanding of the Plan of Plenty. May I say that the Continental Committee on Technocracy is not attempting or has not attempted to show or predict an overwhelming condition of overcapacity in America, and, further, that our case is not built on the basis of isolated illustrations, but is the result of extended research into the productive capacity of this nation.

Technocracy claims in its Plan of Plenty that when the existing plant is operated at capacity, and that when scientific findings and inventions are released from the shelves of our research laboratories in this country, we will be able to produce an income for every man, woman and child in this nation to equal the income of the present so-called leisure class. The Continental Committee does not claim an overproduction, but claims an underconsumption due to the lack of purchasing power on the part of the vast majority of our people. The Continental Committee further states that the price system, or that economic system under which we are operating at present, is incapable of distributing the abundance that we are able to produce.

WILLIAM E. MOSHER,
Seattle, Wash. Executive Secretary

Radio Fan Mail Talks

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In regard to your article on radio programs on the front page of the Oct. 27 issue:

1. May I suggest that though I agree most heartily that only one station is necessary for Amos n' Andy or any other program, nevertheless, it is so popular that its sponsors feel justified in putting it on four stations, and many radios, including ours, can get only one of those stations clearly.

2. In the long run, it is the people who listen that state what is to be put on the broadcasts. This is done through fan mail and every sponsor of a radio program realizes this and acts accordingly.

Therefore, educate the people to write fan mail, stating what they want. They'll get it. Sponsors give what they're asked for, or people don't buy their stuff.

Rochester, Penna. RICHARD MORGAN.

The Steel Trap

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On the editorial page of your issue of November 3 appeared an article entitled "Steel Traps or Mercy?" signed by Herbert Nichols.

In at least two-thirds of the counties of Oklahoma and in many counties of Kansas, Arkansas, Missouri, Texas, Nebraska and Colorado, wolves, coyotes and bobcats are kept from destroying chickens, turkeys, sheep, pigs and calves by government hunters, who can catch them only with steel traps.

A farmer who works a farm near here had hatched off this spring over 200 turkeys; due to the ravages of the wolves he now has sixteen. He had 150 hens at the beginning of spring, and he now has less than thirty. He had a pig pen about 100 yards from his house in which there was a litter of nine pigs, and the wolves took every pig from the pen. The pigs were taken in the early spring, but the killing of the poultry has continued all summer and fall. This is just one example of dozens that could be cited.

If the steel trap is the only way to rid the country of a vermin so obnoxious to the citizenry of a particular locality, who will say it should not be used? I'm sure the Government will amply reward anyone who will provide a more expedient method of exterminating predatory animals than by the use of steel traps.

F. E. FANCHER
Norman, Okla.

Values in Parliamentary Law

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The series of articles on parliamentary law which began Nov. 12 in the Monitor should fill a real need. The great British tradition constituting the rules of discussion and debate grew out of the experience of the English-speaking races in their struggle toward self-government.

Wherever a group of ten or more persons is engaged in the discussion of important questions, and wherever there is any difference of opinion, as is naturally the case with important questions, parliamentary law is a necessary tool for this discussion and debate. Or, to change the figure, these rules of procedure form the oil to keep the machinery of human conference in order, and to prevent needless friction.

It is a severe enough criticism of the work of our schools and colleges that so many educated persons in our midst are almost devoid of knowledge of the simplest customs in parliamentary procedure. In almost any club, church, or civic organization, this ignorance of parliamentary customs is illustrated.

Under the circumstances of the present ignorance, many of the most useful and helpful methods of co-operation and conference are denied us because our education has not given us the opportunity to use them. As a consequence, our business meetings seem to suffer from waste of time, misunderstanding, embarrassment, and worse, and sometimes silly expedients and devices are used to get the meeting back on the track again. As a consequence of these difficulties, many persons have gained the notion that parliamentary law is too complicated to be used in a practical situation.

Parliamentary law furnishes the rules of procedure by which we are able to work out common agreements as to necessary co-operative decisions and actions.

J. M. B.
Cambridge, Mass.

The Wide Horizon

Socialism in Work-Relief?

By Tully Nettleton

WASHINGTON

EVIDENCES that private business and the Roosevelt Administration have made their peace are being enumerated at length in current news reports. One which may be most significant has as yet received little attention, and indeed is not very generally known. This is the attitude toward operation of relief workshops in which products are made by the unemployed for themselves and for others of the unemployed.

This activity, rather extensively developed at times last year, might reasonably be termed the closest approach to the practice of Socialism of any of the many experiments of the New Deal, and as administered it has been probably the most defensible of any enterprises tending in that direction. One news association report lately has depicted a vast expansion of this program as being in prospect which might put 10,000,000 or 12,000,000 unemployed to work in tanneries, sewing rooms, sawmills and other kinds of relief-financed workshops. Investigation discloses, however, that the avowed tendency among federal relief executives is to reduce rather than expand this type of activity and to place emphasis on private employment.

Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, says the policy is to survey constantly the several possible avenues of supply of any commodity needed for relief distribution and to be governed by the relative costs. In this respect it is explained that the relief forces have no one rigid program but, like an army board of strategy, have various plans in reserve for use according to what situations arise. The initiative as to whether supplies shall be produced in relief workshops or be purchased from commercial manufacturers rests not with the federal authorities but with the state and local relief administrators.

* * *

In the past, relief workshops have made more than 1,000,000 mattresses out of Federal Surplus Relief Corporation cotton, have made up many kinds of cotton clothing, and have canned large quantities of fruits, vegetables and meats. Usually such shops or sewing circles evolved out of the simplest logic of events. Men and women on relief wanted to be doing something instead of merely receiving a dole. They could be making something for their own use or for other relief use if only opportunity and a few materials were provided. Sometimes they had already organized themselves into co-operative exchanges for barter.

However logical it might be, though, to utilize the labor of the unemployed to supply their own needs, this organization of workrooms brought howls of protest from certain sections of private business which considered itself deprived of a possible market. It was well known that the jobless themselves were not potential buyers; they had wants but no money.

Nevertheless, it is clearly not practical to produce all the things needed by people on relief through the efforts of those same people. To manufacture a pair of shoes, for example, requires fifty different operations and a lot of intricate machinery. It is extremely unlikely that the different skills and the managerial experience needed could all be marshaled at more than one or two relief offices in shoe centers.

Hence, successful production in relief workshops has been found limited for the most part to certain goods that could be made largely by hand labor with but a little training. Experience with two years or more of co-operative exchanges among the unemployed points to no epic plan as a panacea but indicates that the results obtained are in close ratio to the ability, energy and aptitude of the participants and to their practicality in fitting particular resources to particular needs.

* * *

In a few instances where machinery was needed and skills were available, it has been found satisfactory to lease idle plants. This is much less objectionable to private industry than the construction of new plants in a perhaps already overbuilt trade, and it has the advantage of being temporary and terminable, contemplating the reabsorption of workers into private employment.

On this scale and with these qualifications, co-operative work relief among the unemployed for their own needs is still an adjunct to private employment and a possible emergency resort for supplying widespread needs. Many who have watched its development now look upon it less as a competitor or threat to private business and more as a protection to business against overheavy relief taxes. The disposition in the Administration in Washington is to pin the main hopes this winter upon absorbing the unemployed into a vast public works program with consequent assistance to the capital goods industries, and to give an edge to private business in the procurement of relief supplies as instanced by recent contracts to commercial packers for the slaughter and canning of drought-area cattle and sheep.

As between public workshops and private enterprise, the strategy of the relief administration this winter will be governed not so much by predilections for either Socialism or capitalism as by a decision to try to meet the needs of the moment by whatever method best delivers the goods.